THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 70.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance).....$10 00
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One month, do do 1 00
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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Chicago is now a free market.

Janauschek is learning English.

Opals are abundant in some parts of Idaho.

The mining furore in San Francisco is on the increase.

St. Joseph, Mo., has ten divorce suits on the docket.

The Detroit Opera House is completed, and cost $75,000.

The Queen of Holland recently made an attempt at suicide.

A daughter of Marshal Murat keeps a girls' school in Bordeaux.

A thief in Rochester, N. Y., has been convicted of stealing sermons.

Grau spent $30,000 last year on the French Theater in New York.

Riding a velocipede is entitled working your passage with your feet.

William Ryall an English pugilist, died in St. Louis, on Saturday last.

The reported death of General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, is denied.

The price of the London *Times* is to be reduced from three to two pence.

Springfield is getting up a one-wheeled velocipede twelve feet high.

S. M. Pitcher, of Bangor, has poured fourth $25,000 for a "Children's Home."

"Lenten lunches" at Delmonico's are a nice feature of the fast in New York city.

Boston brags that its big Fourth of July musical peace festival is to be a success.

A small boy at Quincy, Illinois, recently died from epistaxis, or bleeding at the nose.

A farm of 970 acres, near Petersburg, Va., was sold for $20,000 to a Northern man last week.

It is anticipated that the number of Swedish emigrants this year will be unusually large.

Stephen A. Douglas' second son is in the Jesuit's college at Georgetown, and takes to poetry.

Rochefort's latest pet name for Eugenie is "the wigged *modiste* on the French throne."

General Grant has made the Buffalo bootmaker happy by an autograph letter of thanks.

Virginia City, Nevada, is a head of the rest of the country in having seen a "sledecipede."

Miss Kellogg, it is said, will soon wed a handsome and wealthy young New York merchant.

Grant's "reticence" is discovered to mean that things generally must be "kept in the family."

The city debt of Boston has been increased nearly four millions of dollars in the last eight months.

Alexander Dumas has never visited the house of his son Alexander, jr.' and the two rarely meet.

A Turk with four wives is giving Offenbach to Paris. He acts in perfect harmony with the composer.

The total snow fall at Montreal, during the month of December, January and February, was 130 inches.

The expenses of the convent case recently tried in London were two hundred thousand dollars in gold.

Mr. Fishback, who is mentioned for the Indianapolis postoffice, once worked in a tannery with Grant.

An apothecary who died in Boston last week, had an insurance on his life to the amount of about $60,000.

Brignoli denies the soft impeachment of his intended marriage. It was a base lie about a tenor singer.

The daily business of the gambling hells in Helena, Montana, averages $250,000 in gold dust and greenbacks.

We learn from an exchange that a lady one hundred years old "was lately matrimonialized" in Pennsylvania.

John Brougham is to go to California in June for a three months' engagement, for which he receives $20,000 in gold.

A lecturer is going through the Pacific States trying to teach the people that Sunday is no worse than any other day.

Burlington, Vt., has a new paper called *The New Idea*, which is printed in alternate columns of French and English.

Berendes is a Count who has been breaking hearts and borrowing dollars by wholesale, in Louisville. Berendes is "wanted."

The Mormons are getting up co-operative stores, for the purpose of starving Gentile traders out of the Kingdom of the Saints.

The silk mills and locomotive factories at Paterson, N. J., are all in full operation, and some of them are running over time.

The Boston *Transcript* expresses surprise that General Grant should want another fish in his Cabinet when he had Adolph in already.

One of the greatest feats yet done with the velocipede is a journey of one hundred and twenty-three miles in thenty-four hours. This was in France.

There are lots of American girls now in Europe to learn singing. Among them Miss Mackay, Miss Sterling, Miss Gibbs, Miss Lajeunesse and Miss Carman.

Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

More than 2,000 miles of the Franco-American Atlantic cable are already completed and 1,245 miles of the same have been shipped on board the Great Eastern.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The *Diogenes* is the name of a comic journal published in Montreal.

The "Patti" is the most popular brand of champagne in Russia.

The Richmond *Whig* has been much enlarged and generally improved.

Garibaldi's novel "Cleli" will be published in this country about April.

A lady of forty who lately buried the fourth husband, hopes "he is out of his misery."

An enterprising baker advertises *Matzo* meal especially prepared for ladies' hair powder, during the Passover.

Nelson's famous ship, the "Victory," has been stricken off the British naval list.

There are twenty-five American students at the Musical Conservatory at Stuttgart.

At a recent evening church service in Boston, Whittier's "Two Rabbis" was read at the conclusion of the sermon.

In the last budget for public worship at Holland, there appears the sum of 38,064 florins for the expenses of the Jewish religion.

A grand exhibition of implements of war will take place in April in Amsterdam, under the patronage of the King of Holland.

There are 550 American students in the various German universities, and over 1,000 male and female American pupils at first-class boarding schools.

The London *Court Journal* says that within the last two years thirty-five officers have retired from the British army and entered into the wine trade.

John Thomson, the husband of the only surviving daughter of Robert Burns, died recently in Scotland. Last May his friends celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage with the poet's daughter.

Mrs. Howe's famous "Battle Hymn" was hastily written between midnight and dawn, after a visit to the "hundred circling camps" about Washington, in the winter of 1861-2.

An asylum for cats is said to have been established in a square near Regent's Park, in London. It is a small house of two stories, with a large garden attached, wherein the cats amuse themselves.

The collection of leaden and china toy soldiers owned by the King of Prussia is said to have cost upward of $10,000. It fills two large rooms in the royal palace at Babelsburg.

"We learn from Trieste," says the *Patrie*, "that the Austrian squadron, which was at Gravosa, has received orders to return to Pola, where it will pass the rest of the winter."

It is stated, as a curious instance of the growing availability of female labor, that Vermont returns four women engaged in ship-building, and Virginia reports two thus employed.

A negro clergyman addressed his congregation thus: "B'love bredren and sisters, you dono how to tell de sheeps from de goats. Berry well! I shall ask you which ob dem hab de wool, and which ob dem hab the hair?"

One cause of railroad accidents has been discovered in England. It is what is known as color blindness. An engineer ran his train into another, causing great damage. On investigation it was found that he could not distinguish red from green, and had mistaken the signal lights.

A peddler in Connecticut sold his dog to a stranger for eight dollars, and lent him a piece of safety fuse to lead the animal home by. By the bribe of a dollar a boy was induced to fire the fuse, the dog returned to his old master, and the peddler netted seven dollars on his trade.

"My dear," inquired a young wife of her husband, on his return from business, "have you seen the beautiful set of walnut furniture which the Smiths have bought?" "Ahem? no, my love, but I have seen the bill, and it quite satisfies me."

A three-year old youngster saw a drunken man "tacking" through the street. "Mother," said he, "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected for a moment, and then exclaimed: "I wouldn't have done it."

Nearly two-thirds of the persons that are nowadays presented to Pius IX. are Americans. Russians who visit Rome carefully avoid coming into contact with the Pope, or any of his dignitaries. Next to the Americans, Frenchmen are the most numerous of those who wish to get acquainted with Pius IX.

Adam Butcher, who committed suicide in Bloomington, recently, did so on account of losses in a land trade. His daughter denied that her father is the parent of her illegitimate child, and refuses to divulge the name of the author of her shame. These facts were developed at the Coroner's inquest.

A boy named Kamner, of Concord, a few days since, picked up, in the street, what he supposed to be guns. He put it into his pocket, and went to school. Soon afterwards his clothes were found to be on fire. He was badly burned before the fire was extinguished. The gum proved to be phosphorous.

"I don't want mother to marry again," said a little boy one day at breakfast. "Why not?" was asked, with some surprise. "Because," said he, "I've lost one father, and I don't want the trouble of getting acquainted with another."

The Marquis of Hastings has a successor in Paris who recently lost £4,000 in gambling at one sitting, to a female; hired the whole of a theater for himself and a party of friends, and would allow no one else to attend the performances, and has taken to driving four donkeys in his carriage.

Mark Twain is in town doing Boston. The irregularity of our streets, together with a kindred living he is experiencing, has already made its mark on Twain, Rev. Nasby is also a sojourner in our city. Twain and he were seen going up Washington street yesterday afternoon. Sobriety observed that it was a festive looking pair.—*Boston Journal, 16th.*

Terrible Hailstorm in Little Rock —Great Destruction of Property.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 16th says of the great storm there the night before:

About eight o'clock wind and hail broke forth in all fury of maddened elements, carrying terror and dismay to the hearts of the fair sex, and disturbing the equanimity no little of the bolder lords of creation. For about an hour the hail fell in such quantities as to cover the ground as if with a sheet of snow; breaking window panes and the wind razing fences and tearing from their roots many trees and shrubs that were not firmly bound to mother earth. An incessant rain, interspersed with occasional hail and sleet, continued during the most of the night, and yesterday morning in many places the ground was white with sleet.

The ravages of the storm were most apparent on Markham street. Not a whole glass was left on the north side of the Anthony House; the upper rooms of Berray's, Dodge's, Gibbs' and Ackerman's stores were all minus a whole pane of glass. The same scene was to be met with on every hand, where the windows were not protected by outside blinds. Every skylight and nearly every pane of glass in the windows of our office, was broken; the glass coverings of hot-houses were ruthlessly shivered to pieces, and the leaves and buds of plants—which had received the delicate care and attention of fair hands—were torn from the stems, and dashed to the ground with fury.

Some of the hailstones were as large as a hen's egg, and the damage done to property is more terrible than any that has visited us for many years. There is scarcely a house in the city which has not suffered more or less. The glazier's hands were yesterday busy in repairing the damages to windows, and they had more to do than could be accomplished in one day.

We learn that the body of a colored man, lifeless and cold in death, was found early in the morning near the arsenal grounds. No marks of violence were detected on his person, and it was supposed that he had been intoxicated and without shelter in the storm had frozen to death during the night.

The town branch was on a regular rampage, overflowing several houses in its ownward march. The floor of the Anthony House livery stable was covered two feet deep with water. Other buildings were equally as badly treated. The streets of the city look as clean and neat as a new pin.

Don Piatt on "Hot-Gospeler" Brownlow.

Cincinnati Commercial Correspondent.]

The celebrated hot-gospeler of Tennessee is here—that is, all that is left of the political hot-gospeler is here. He is as near a shadow as so homely a man can come and live. I doubt whether the Governor Parson Brownlow ever was a handsome man. I don't believe there is even a dim tradition of such a fore-existence. As it is, a policeman is said to have requested him to get in the cars, or take a hack, as he scared horses, and threatened the quiet of the streets. Poor man, his life, as it has been, ever is a fitful fever, and whether he ever will rest well is a matter of doubt. Among his hates is our tumultuous friend Samivel, of the Second District, now being urged by numerous Democrats here as their next candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The Parson pitched into Sam-u-el, and among other rich and racy things tells of that celebrated trip through the North, from the prisons of Nashville to the hub of creation, geographically called Boston. The Parson came out in 1862, broken in health and ruined in purse. The trip was a grand ovation—a triumphant procession, and the loyal people came out and at every point on the route, paid their dollars for a sight of the martyr. Cary volunteered to accompany the martyr, and to assist with his terrible voice in the demonstration. At every city, town, station, water-tank and cross-roads, meetings were advertised, and the admission put at one dollar each. And crowds were on hand, and the Parson spoke, and Samuel spouted, and all went merry as a cracked bassoon. Wealth seemed coming back to the blighted Parson.

But, alas! and alack! the cortege returned, and at Cincinnati, in that princely hotel and luxurious palace, the Burnet House, one Sunday morning, Samuel appeared and proposed a divide. The poor Parson stared in mute astonishment. But there stood the huge oratorical son of thunder gravely proposing a settlement. The Parson hesitated, but there was no help for it. A computation was made, the half got at, and the Parson gave his check, and Samuel of the wonderful head—of hair—hauled off with one-half of the loyal money paid out for the ruined Parson.

Now, for the life of me, I cannot see what is wrong about this. Samu-el had gone howling over the country with a terrible wear and tear of the lungs; why should he not have his pay?

D. P.

Radical Comparison Between Northern and Southern Civilization.

In a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on the result of the late war, Don Piatt declares himself "far from happy over the famous victory we boast of." He says:

I thought as I gazed through the hazy atmosphere over the Potomac, at the beloved Capitol of my country, that, after all, the victory we had gained was not such a comfortable victory. In the conflict of the two civilizations, as we call them, I am not certain we have the better. Such little minds as Seward and Sumner find that of a conquered people a civilization based on slavery. What shallow stuff. It was a civilization based on home. The love of family, the affection for the household, the pride of State, which meant the locality where these attributes were found, are the characteristics of Southern civilization, and existed independent of slavery. Our civilization is the reverse of this. It is the civilization of New England that has no true sense of home, no love of the household, no affection for a locality. We have the barbaric pride of display. We emigrate and build up, to emigrate again. Our idea of government means empire and force. There is no repose, no quiet, no heart-felt affection for the peaceful home and the sacred household gods that create the heroic. We have wide fields, but they are not ours. We have palaces, but they are not homes. We have telegraphs, railroads, huge factories, great cities, and a world-wide commerce, but we have no real happiness. We are Arabs in boots, and our masters are theirs.

Tennessee News.

A store at Kingston, East Tennessee, was robbed of several hundred dollars worth of goods, a few nights since.

Four highwaymen stopped Louis Hampton near Athens, on the 9th, and robbed him of a gold watch and $78 in currency.

Peach trees are in full bloom. From observation, it is our opinion that about one-half of the crop has been killed by cold weather.—*Bolivar Bulletin, 20th.*

L. R. Elkins recently eloped from Hardeman county with a Mrs. Howard. Elkins leaves a large family, and Mrs. Howard a husband. Elkins is fifty and the female twenty-five years old.

THE MISSING ARKANSAS BONDS. Tennessee as well as Arkansas has had to bemoan under Radical misrule her "missing fund"—the disappearance for the present at least of thousands and thousands of dollars of the peoples' money. But Arkansas has also to complain of the unprecedented disappearance, from the official files, of a certain bond for $200,000, required to be entered into by the contractors to keep the State penitentiary in order, to secure to the State the fulfillment of the conditions of the contract. The accredited hero of the achievement by which the bond aforesaid was spirited away, has been said to be willing to be regarded dishonest if at the same time he may enjoy the honor of having done a sharp thing. But the "sharp thing" which involves its perpetrator in the commission of a felony is not considered sharp by shrewd rogues even.—*Little Rock Gazette, 16th.*

The picture of the "Rat Catcher," drawn by John Carter, the artist who painted by holding the brushes in his mouth, has been sold to a Boston merchant for $4,800.

A deceived Pittsburgher advertises that a "baptis preacher, with a long pare of whiskers all over his fase," has eloped with his wife.

Mrs. Stowe, having finished her new novel, "Old Town Folks," has gone South to take a little recreation on her Florida plantation.

Senator Doolittle denies the report that he is about to commence the practice of the law in New York. He returns to Wisconsin.

It is estimated that there are 253,000 threshing machines in the United States, without counting the "schoolmarms."

The police of Denmark have instructions to arrest two sons of Brigham Young as soon as they touch Danish soil.

Boston is to have a new two-cent paper, to be called the *Tribune*.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck, Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair, OR ALLOPECIA.

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,

W. H. WILKERSON & CO.,

G. W. JONES & CO.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 102,268 81
Real estate, unencumbered	14,213 67
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	231,779 67
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Debts otherwise secured	266,561 00
Debts for Premiums	347,426 67
All other securities	3,173,633 98
	$5,176,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 60,000 00
" in suspense	3,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,500 00
	$120,500 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," Incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,506,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,006,854 10—$2,006,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 106,080 11
Cash in office	1,299 82
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. (The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $300,450 00)	271,000 00
	$ 379,196 82—$ 379,139 93
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)	719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock	675,700, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.	175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn	62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid	21,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued	31,842 67
Rents accrued	2,650 00
Total Assets	$2,006,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 37,500 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared and unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and unreclaimed	32,699 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$113,108 00—$113,108 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss
STATE OF NEW YORK.

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building.

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 212 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS

RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weather-boarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing,

AND all work pertaining to the internal and external finish of buildings.

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens.

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work, and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS.

In again entering into an active business as a manufacturer of Carpenters' and Builders' Material, I flatter myself that an experience of over twenty years with you has enabled me to understand your wants, and I am determined in the future, as in the past, to merit your patronage. My associate, Mr. Alex. Russell, is no stranger to this community. I need not speak of him as a mechanic and a manufacturer. We, therefore, throw our banner to the breeze.

WM. FARRIS.

March 15, 1868. mar16

FOR SALE.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Gold, on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

15th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction. For terms apply to C. M. MARTIN,
mar24 49 North Court Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 49 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impudency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few days. Gleet and Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS. feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,
nov24 Carpenter and Builder

DRY GOODS.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,

To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignee, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves

At 230 Main Street.

feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of informing the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing low upon the owners.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, in any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

Cheap Mules

BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar6w 210 Front.

LUMBER DEALERS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE OLDEST YARD IN MEMPHIS.

Established in 1847.

HAVING purchased the Rose & Paxton Saw Mill, and with a full assortment of Logs and Dry Lumber on the yard, we are prepared to furnish Lumber in any quantity or dimension. Dressed Lumber always on hand. Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Laths, Shingles and Fencing, Doors, Blinds and Sash—glazed or unglazed.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, which enables us to sell as low or lower than any other yard. Also 400,000 Brick—best hand made.

M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN.

Office and Yard, foot of Washington street, Mill at North end of Navy Yard.

mar14 Memphis, Tenn.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. D. WARD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

SEEDS,

Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Etc.,

232 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee

—AGENTS FOR—

BUCKEYE { Cultivator, Grain Drill, Cider Press,

Excelsior Reaper and Mower,

ELMWOOD NURSERY, ETC. ETC.

mar1

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. M. J. LONG and Miss HATTIE LINDSAY have just opened their New Millinery Establishment, at 51 Main street, west side, near Union. They are receiving all the Latest Styles from Madame Demorest, New Orleans, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to call on us before going elsewhere. We are determined to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Particular attention paid to Dress-making. A great variety of new patterns just received. mar18

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

281 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS. mar25

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT THE—

SOUTHERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION

247 Main Street.

MRS. M. C. HUNTER has just returned from New York and Baltimore with a fresh lot of Spring Goods, which she selected with a view to please the ladies of Memphis and vicinity. Beautiful styles in Dress Trimmings, Fancy Jewelry, Flowers, Hats, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, and anything pertaining to her line, now open. Call and examine for yourselves feb28

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb21

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Having made arrangements to extend their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS,

would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

that their Stock during the coming season will be

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European Markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the House for keeping desirable, saleable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful Retailers is ample guarantee.

The several departments are viz.: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, in each of which will be found Goods selected especially to meet the demands of SOUTHERN customers.

Samples of New Goods sent upon application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 & 467 Broad } NEW YORK.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand }

Wholesale Warerooms:

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance n Grand St. feb27

LIVE STOCK.

Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions. One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan stallion. One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
General Auctioneer and Stock Dealer,
ja29 No. 310 Second street.

MANUFACTURERS.

CARRIAGES.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

MANUFACTURERS of and Dealers in Superior Carriages, Park Phætons, Bretts Landeaus and other late styles of Carriages. Also, a good stock of Fine Top Buggies, No Top Buggies, Spring Wagons and Velocipedes will be found at our Rooms, on Monroe street, to which we invite the attention of the public.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39, Monroe Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

DEALERS in Iron and Carriage Hardware Trimmings, Spokes, Hubs, Fellies, Wheels, and all kinds of Wagon materials. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc., to which we invite the attention of

Dealers and the Trade Generally.

feb27

GROCERIES.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of J. N. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb7 A. S. BALDWIN.

PATENTS.

MAGNOLIA

WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has proved itself, at every trial with other Machines, to be the best Washing Machine ever produced. It has never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to all persons who have tried its merits, and we guarantee it to do all, or even more, than we claim for it. All persons are respectfully invited to call at the Magnolia Laundry, No. 44 Monroe street, where these Machines can be seen in full operation. For sale by ATWOOD & ANDERSON,
mar14 336 Main Street.

OFFICIAL.

Market Hours.

ON and after Monday, March 22, Market Hours will be changed from evening to morning. Market hours from 6 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock a.m.

mar19 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS!

Pork, Bacon, Coffee, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the approaching May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar20

WE are authorized to announce G. P. POUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CAMPBELL as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. J.T. SWAYNE. mar14

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—As A No. 1 Residence, 275 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel. mar18

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE B. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup; only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. A. J. Smith & Co., 225 Main street, agents. Use Vanderwert's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S CO JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jet

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An interest in a paying business, with little capital invested. Address D., at this office. mar24 dw

FOR SALE—I will sell a large, fine Family Horse—one that I can recommend. B. M. ESTES, mar21 No. 17 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKEOGH, feb18 Peabody Billiard Hall.

WANTS.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Mrs. Charles Looney (maiden name Mary Walsh) who left this city about three years ago and has not been heard from since. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her cousin, John Walsh, care of Ambrook & White, foot of Adams street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Little Rock, Arkansas, papers please copy. mar23

WANTED—To Rent a Dwelling House of six to eight rooms, by the 1st of April. Address Tenant, Avalanche Office. mar23

MILLINERS WANTED.—Tasty, rapid and experienced Trimmers, with good references, can obtain employment, by calling at our office, before 8 a.m., or after 5 p.m. OTIS & CO. mar23 327 Main Street.

WANTED—A Good Cook. Apply to mar21 117 Linden street.

WANTED—An amiable Young Lady Correspondent. No reason only amusement and perhaps—nothing. Address WILLIE WINNE, mar21 Memphis.

WANTED—Two good handle WASHERS, at the Worsham House. GALLOWAY & ROYALL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good, practical Gin-maker, a Turner and Finisher, to work in a gin shop in Northeastern Texas. The highest wages paid and constant employment given. None need apply except first-class workmen. For further information apply by letter to the undersigned, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tennessee. WM. H. BRIDGES. mar19

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb26

TUESDAY,.....March 23, 1869

The distrust of the new President by the Radical politicians has not been allayed since the Cabinet blunders. Time has increased it, and even public pressure has not forced Congress to tack. The House hastened to recede from its old position on the office-tenure bill, because it feared GRANT's strength; but the debate on the proposition in the Senate developed an anti-repeal strength so formidable as to excite general surprise. The Senate, especially, has too long tasted the sweets of power to relinquish them without a struggle, and GRANT's singular course in appointments has materially fortified that body against him. Counting noses has shown almost an equal division, and the friends of the repeal hope to carry their point only through absenteeism. Had the President's new appointees been representative men, whose claims the people recognized, the Senate would long ago have been forced to recede. But instead, a system of nepotism heretofore unknown in our history has been inaugurated, and qualifications for the position or party services have shrunk before consanguinity or "old acquaintance." Tenth cousins and back-door relations are more certain of crumbs from the table than those who placed him at its head. We doubt if the House would repeat its vote on the proposition to unfetter the President. When taken only sixteen members stood in the way of unanimity, but that body has since commenced fortifying for coming struggles. The late elections destroyed the potent two-thirds. The people not appreciating the beauties of Radicalism as they did two years ago, materially lessened the "God and morality" representation in the forty-first Congress. The election returns destroyed the veto-strangling power in the House. Possessing the President was at first deemed consolation for this loss. But that official revealing less regard for party than family, the House sighs for the "two-thirds." To rebuild it the election returns are being manipulated to crowd out Conservatives chosen by the people for Radicals beaten by them. The ball has opened with the COVODE case. COVODE was beaten in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District by Mr. FOSTER, Democrat. Before GRANT's course commenced developing COVODE was without hope of success. But the growing necessity of a "two-thirds" check on the President changed affairs, and the Committee on Elections has reported in favor of the candidate repudiated by the people. As it has done in the COVODE case it will do in every other which promises to build up the "two-thirds." Elections by the people are becoming disgusting farces. Majority at the ballot-box means much less than the political *status* of the candidates. Democrats may be chosen by the people, but, partisan necessity awards seats to tools of Congressional majorities. Popular elections of Congressmen, instead of finalities, are becoming simply recommendations to Election Committees, to be adopted or rejected as necessity requires. The legal aspects of a question no longer sway the law-making department. Congress is run in the interest of the lobbies, and for one measure of benefit the people are given a dozen to advance the interests of the swindling rings which own the majority of its members, body and soul. It is the interest of the rings to keep the "two-thirds" scourge suspended over the President's head; and in obedience to them, if for no other reason, no infamy will be deemed too great if it succeed in restoring that to its place. The COVODE outrage is the first chapter of the book. Others will follow.

WE publish some very interesting facts in regard to the Mississippi River Railroad in our columns to-day. It will be seen that an unwonted interest is pervading now the counties of Dyer and Obion, and the greatest confidence is expressed that Dyer county will, at the April Court, subscribe $175,000 or $200,000 to the road. And even Obion county, from which the friends of the road have never expected a county subscription, is likely to subscribe $100,000, and Union City $50,000 more. May we not say in regard to this vast enterprise: "Now, by ST. PAUL, the work goes bravely on." The letter of Mr. ENGLISH (one of the articles we publish to-day) is very animating to read. Union City has an able champion in him. The public meeting at Union City, whose proceedings we publish, shows that that enterprising city means "business." She will do her whole duty in the work of opening up railroad communication with Memphis. Very soon, we verily believe, Colonel MITCHELL will be able to put his entire road under contract, and when he does, and the dirt begins to fly from Memphis northward, we are sure the blood will begin to leap through the veins of our city as of yore, and she will rejoice as a giant to run her race in a new career of prosperity. In contemplating this cheerful prospect, it is proper to remember how much we are indebted to the labors of one man for the manifest dawn of better days. That man is Colonel MITCHELL, the President of the Mississippi River Railroad, who has labored unceasingly and so successfully in its behalf. While he has been in the field doing his invaluable work, we know that a malicious kernel of whelps hereabouts has made it a special business to assail him with personal abuse. But we are happy to know that the public here who wish to see some man doing an honest work for our city will not longer tolerate such malicious assaults.

A COMMUNICATION from Colonel J. T. TREZEVANT, published elsewhere, is eminently deserving of attention. It foreshadows so clearly the bright future in store for Memphis that he must be dull indeed who cannot see it. Colonel TREZEVANT is one of our clearest and most forcible writers, and ablest and most energetic citizens. The greater portion of his life has been devoted practically to the development of our railway interests. He has been first and foremost with tongue and pen in their advocacy, and the impetus they have received therefrom entitles him to the gratitude of the community. As he so concisely says, Memphis is now interested in three projects whose completion will give her *the* commanding position in the South. Each is a part of the grand whole which is to cause Memphis in a few years to rival the largest of the Western and Southern cities in population, as she already rivals them in business. One of them—the Yazoo Valley Railroad—is now receiving Colonel TREZEVANT's individual efforts. He has been for months personally identified with the fortunes of this project, and is pushing it with characteristic energy. As the accounts published from time to time show he is making rapid progress, and in a few weeks engineers will commence making the necessary surveys. The people along the line are fully alive to the necessity of this great work, and subscriptions are being made freely. We heartily congratulate Colonel TREZEVANT on his success.

THE attention of our readers is especially invited to the correspondence, in another column, between a number of our prominent citizens and Colonel YERGER, of Mississippi, in respect to what has been deemed the most practical scheme for the development of the interests of the Southern States. Of course, the advantages of his plan are only faintly foreshadowed by his letter, but from what we have seen in our exchanges, and heard from persons eminent for their sagacity and ability to judge of the feasibility of any great movement, calculated to promote the interest of the whole country North and South, we most cordially approve of all that has been thus far disclosed in relation to the object of his visit to Memphis, and we are pleased to learn from the letter of Colonel YERGER that he will address our people touching this most vital of all features to the Southern people, upon the assembling of our commercial convention in May next.

The Railroad System of Memphis.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Memphis is about entrenching herself behind railroads, as Chicago has done. For her "Lake Michigan" she has that great "inland sea," the Mississippi; and she has nobly and wisely expended millions in constructing iron rivers, connecting the distant interior with that "sea." Already she has the Louisville, the Charleston and the Grenada roads completed. These bring trade *to* her, and over them our merchants ship goods *from* her. They have no interest in directing trade *from* her; for if she enlarges her commerce with the interior, that increased traffic must chiefly pass over these lines. If her hotels are crowded, the visitors must come and go over these roads.

Three other lines on this side the river are commanding the attention of our citizens—each opening up a new trade for us. One is the Mississippi River Railroad; another the Memphis and Selma Railroad, and another the YAZOO Valley Railroad. These, too, all point *to* Memphis, and not one of them has any interest in seeing business pass *by* or *around* our city. Here are six railroads all radiating *from* Memphis, as a railroad focus, and all dependent, in a great degree, upon the trade they will bring to her. If Memphis should languish and decline, they must all partake of her misfortunes. If she prospers and should grow to have a population of one or two hundred thousand, these roads must partake of that prosperity, for a large city fills railroad trains. When all these roads are running, Memphis will become such a trade center as to laugh at all efforts to divert trade *from* her or carry it *around* her. All this will be more evident when we add the reasonable certainty that the continued snow obstructions on the Northern Pacific road will *compel* the construction of a *Southern* Pacific via Fort Smith or Fulton. What railroad or "railroad association," now prospering by trade directed *from* Memphis, can then withstand such combinations made in favor of our city? With the Northwest, the East and the Southeast looking to Memphis as the great Mississippi crossing to the Pacific, we should then find the Mississippi Central and the Mobile and Ohio roads more interested in proclaiming their connection *with* Memphis than they now are in directing trade *from* her. Indeed, they would then be but *feeders* to some one or all of the direct lines named above, and would no longer find any interest in rivalry. The country they develop would, from interests, trade with our city, and the trade would reach it over those direct lines. Memphis is imitating Chicago, and ere the lapse of many more years every road passing within 200 miles of us will find its *chief* and *most profitable* communication the Memphis one.

J. T. TREZEVANT.

March 22, 1869.

IMMIGRATION.

Interesting Correspondence---Letter from Colonel E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 20, 1869.

Hon. E. M. Yerger:

DEAR SIR—Having heard, with pleasure, of your arrival in our city, upon business touching the industrial and commercial interests of the Southern States, and learning that a plan of immigration proposed by you has been highly commended and approved by a number of our distinguished citizens to whom it has been confided, and the public as yet being unadvised of the scheme with which your name has been so prominently associated we, together with our entire business community, desire to hear you in a public address in respect to the matter to which we have referred. Will you oblige us by indicating such time as will suit your convenience to address our people?

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

W. H. Cherry, Pres't Cham. Commerce,	
Henry G. Smith,	J. T. Swayne,
Wm. T. Avery,	G. P. Ponte,
W. Y. C. Humes,	L. V. Dixon,
A. H. Douglass,	Marcus J. Wright,
W. M. Farrington,	C. B. Church,
Rolfe S. Saunders,	J. P. Caruthers,
Wm. B. Greenlaw,	Thomas R. Smith,
J. M. Keating,	John J. Freeman,
T. R. Farnsworth,	M. C. Gallaway,
Saml. P Walker,	John F. Sale,
	William Wallace.

MEMPHIS, March 20, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Cherry, President Chamber of Commerce, Hons. Henry G. Smith, W. M. Farrington, W. B. Greenlaw and others:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, inviting me to address the citizens of Memphis, and on the eve of my departure from your city I hasten to reply.

Visiting Memphis in the interests of the scheme to which you have so flatteringly alluded, it would give me a special pleasure to comply with your request at once, did not other engagements of paramount importance demand my attention. If, however, it meets your pleasure I will address the citizens of Memphis on the subject of immigration during the sitting of the Commercial Convention, which is to assemble in this city in May next.

In consideration of the vital interests which Memphis has in the success of the plan proposed, I will briefly allude to such portions of the scheme as are now deemed expedient to be laid before the public.

It is admitted that agricultural labor is the source of all wealth, but it is also known that the unaided efforts of a laborer simply supply himself, without producing that surplus or capital which sustains the non-producer. It is therefore the merchant, the manufacturer, the railroad man, the artisan and mechanic, are directly interested in an enterprise which promises to reclaim our deserted fields, open our valuable forests, and develop the magnificent resources of our unfortunate, yet God-blessed land.

From the first of July to the first of December, 1868, one million of immigrants have sought permanent homes in the United States. They brought with them an average of eighty dollars in gold, being chiefly the producing class, and we thus see that in a little more than three years, our population is increased one million—$80,000,000 in gold added to the wealth of the country, and estimating their average productive labor at $500, we reach the great sum of $500,000,000 indirectly added to the resources of the country. These figures will be found verified by reference to the report of the special Commissioner of the revenue for the year 1868.

By a co-operative movement establishing consolidated interests in the South, we can divide this population and wealth with the North and West. At the same ratio in years' population from this source alone, will have increased about three million; $240,000,000 in coin added directly, and fifteen hundred million indirectly to the wealth and resources of the country. If we of the South will throw off the lethargy which is hanging upon us like a death chill, and act with promptness and energy, in my judgment we can, in less than ten years, command two-thirds of this vast wealth and population. To do this, we must place our surplus lands in the market and undersell the land owners of the North and West. The most practicable and speedy mode of accomplishing this is the formation of incorporated agencies in the States of the South to direct and divert immigration from Europe and elsewhere, and encourage emigration from the North and West. For this purpose is proposed to form a joint stock company, based upon the subscription of lands, to be exchanged for the stock of the company, reduced to a gold basis—a maximum and minimum price for lands at their present valuation to be established—the association to be established upon the basis of a *credit foncier* and *mobilier*—a capital of $5,000,000 to be raised, consisting of lands, a small percentage of cash subscription, say two per cent. will be necessary to establish the home office, foreign office and all necessary branches in the North and Europe. It is believed that the gradual and inevitable appreciation of lands will command a premium for the stock within six months after organization. It is not intended at this writing to develop the scheme entire—suffice it to say that a plan has been conceived which has elicited predictions of success from some of the ablest and most practical minds of America.

To the end proposed, a charter has been granted by the State of Mississippi, very comprehensive and liberal in its privileges, and an Immigration association will soon be organized under the same. The charter contemplates co-operative institutions in all the Southern States, but the design of the commissioners appointed under the Charter, and of the distinguished citizens of Mississippi who are alive to this movement, is to secure organization and success in our own State first, as the surest means of guaranteeing success in others. The merchants of Memphis and New Orleans are directly interested in the success of the movement in Mississippi, as the sale of our lands is chiefly divided between these two cities; and it is hoped as a proper time they will afford material aid to the enterprise.

If, in my judgment, of great national importance that the spirit of trade should now yield to the spirit of production. The fluctuations in the price of gold piece ni commercial transactions upon an unstable basis. A speedy return to specie payments is the remedy. This cannot be obtained without the balance of trade in our favor; and this cannot be accomplished without an increased production of our great staples—at least one hundred per cent. Let us, therefore, hope that the spirit of dissension which has so long divided our unhappy land, may soon yield to more fraternal feeling—then, perhaps, the men of the North will see that the elevation and prosperity of the South is the greatest security for national welfare and glory.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. YERGER.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

BROWNSVILLE.

Militia Arrive, Press in Horses and Leave for the Interior.

Rumored Conflict with Citizens and Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—One hundred militia arrived here yesterday evening, and after pressing all the horses in town started to Woodville, where a former squad was fired into a few days since. Rumor says that to-day they destroyed a store and then had an encounter with armed citizens, in which the militia lost several men killed. This is not fully confirmed. Considerable excitement and anxiety prevails and business is suspended here.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Removal of Martial Law from Crittenden County—Legislature to Adjourn April 1—Weather and Rivers.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.—Governor Clayton sent in a message to the Legislature to-day, informing them that martial law is removed in Crittenden county in consequence of the late proclamation of the Sheriff of that county, and recommended the establishment of a court of claims. The proclamation will be issued immediately.

The House passed Senate resolution to adjourn on the first of April, amended to reassemble the first of January, 1870.

Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Thos. H. Allen. River falling.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire—Bulletin Office Burned—River News.

Special Dispatch to the Avalanche.]

CAIRO, ILL., March 22.—Up—St. Mary's, City of Cairo, S. J. Hale and Ajax.

The river is stationary, and the weather is cloudy and cold.

The Mollie Able is receiving freight here, and leaves during the night.

The *Evening Bulletin* office, situated in Demeral Hall, caught fire from a defective flue, and was totally distroyed, this morning, with the exception of the presses, which were saved in a damaged condition. Loss, five thousand dollars. No insurance.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

CAIRO, March 22.—The *Bulletin* office was burned last night. Loss $5,500, uninsured.

WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Caucus about the Civil Tenure Law—No Conclusion Arrived at—News from the Navy—Virginia Immigration Prospects.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Advices from Admiral Hoff at Havana, state that the gunboat Youtich had arrived there from Aux Cayes, Hayti, reporting that Salnave was besieging that place and would bombard it soon. The merchant and naval vessels in the harbor were crowded with refugees awaiting the result of the bombardment.

A Senatorial Republican caucus, on the Tenure-of-Office bill, was held for two hours this morning, but adjourned until this afternoon without action. Senators Morton, Grimes and Sprague withdrew, refusing to bind themselves to the action of the caucus. It is generally believed now that the bill will be suspended for four years.

Captain Ebbert Thomas has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City, Ill., vice Commander James T. Foster, relieved, and placed on "waiting orders."

The Senate adjourned at two o'clock, when the Republicans by previous agreement resumed their caucus on the subject of the Tenure-of-Office bill, with a view to accommodate their difference.

The President sent in no nominations to-day.

A dispatch received from Rear Admiral Radford, dated at Lisbon, March 3, announces his arrival at that station in the Franklin, on the 28th ultimo. The Ticonderoga and the Frolic will return to the United States, in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, as soon as their necessary repairs are completed.

The Richmond *Whig* of to-day, says that several Austrians will arrive next week to settle a few miles below there. A large influx of Englishmen will arrive at Norfolk in April, and arrangements have been made for the importation of Germans. Letters received from the Netherlands, Russia and other European States, show that there will soon be a large emigration to Virginia. Northern men are also prospecting for settlement.

All the clerical force at army headquarters in Richmond was engaged Saturday in preparing new appointments for State offices, the time having arrived, when, under the law, all persons who cannot take the test oath are to be removed from office. Among the appointments for Richmond, is Colonel Egbert, as chief of police.

It is noted as a curious fact, that throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, with few exceptions, no marriage can be solemnized, because of the removal of clerks.

Charles M. Wilder (negro) has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional delegation and appointed by the Postmaster General, for Postmaster at Columbia, S. C. He was formerly Deputy United States Marshal, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is at present a member of the Legislature.

Mrs. Grant to-day completed her selection of ornaments for the Executive mansion.

The statement from Charleston that General Henningsen has gone to Cuba is incorrect, as that gentleman is now here.

Private letters received here from Cuba represent that it will be out of the power of Spain to put down the insurrection in Cuba. The freedmen prefer joining the insurgents to working on the plantations, and the insurgents are maintaining more than half of the island.

CHARLESTON.

Americans Gone to "Reconstruct" Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—The *News* will publish to-morrow a letter announcing the arrival in Cuba of an American expeditionary force in aid of the revolutionists. The force is said to be composed mainly of officers and men who served in the Confederate and Federal armies during the war, and is commanded by General Henningsen of Nicaragua fame.

[A Washington dispatch, which we omit, says Henningsen is in that city.]—ED. AVALANCHE.

MOBILE.

First Day of the Spring Races—A Splendid Day's Sport.

MOBILE, March 22.—The spring meeting over the Magnolia Course commenced today. The first race for two year olds, mile heats, was won by Cattrell's Daniel Boone colt, beating a colt by Mickie Free, in 1:49¾ and 1:48¾.

The sweepstakes for three year olds was won by F. G. Moore's Bayonet, beating Locust Post, Nellie McDonald and Puss Prodax. Time: 1:51—1:49.

The match for two year olds, half mile, was won by by Cattrell's colt, "The Governor," by Bill Cheatham, beating Captain Moore's Lightning colt. Time: 54½.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Arrived—Richmond. Departed—John Kilgour, for New Orleans, and Louisiana, for Cincinnati.

The river is stationary, with eight feet and eleven inches in the canal.

CAIRO, March 22.—Up—St. Marys, ten o'clock p.m.; City of Cairo, ten o'clock last night; Ajax and Waunita, four o'clock p.m.; and Sam J. Hale, five o'clock a.m.

The river is stationary, and the weather cloudy.

Forty-First Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Pomeroy reported from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill granting the right of way to the Mésland Pacific Railroad, which, with the amendments, passed.

The following officers were then elected; Sergeant-at-arms, John R. French, of New York; Executive Clerk, John M. Morris, of South Carolina; Congressional Secretary, Alvin M. Clapp, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Abbott introduced a joint resolution relative to taking the ninth census.

Mr. Fessenden reported a resolution to correct an error in the enrolling of the Civil Appropriation bill, by inserting the omission requiring the proprietors of bonded warehouses to pay the salaries of storekeepers. Agreed to.

The bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act was called up as unfinished business, but its consideration was postponed.

The bill amendatory of the judicial system was then called up, and Mr. Drake offered a resolution, designed to devolve all the duties of the Circuit Courts now in existence, upon the District Courts, and to reorganize the Circuit Courts in each circuit, but without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Winans introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad from El Paso to the Pacific ocean, and moved the previous question on its passage, which was seconded and the bill passed.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of a resolution providing that in all contested election cases, referred to the Committee on Elections, in which it shall be alleged by the parties to be the case, or by any member of the House, that either claimant is unable to take the test oath, it shall be the duty of the committee to ascertain whether such disability exists, and if found to exist, the committee shall so report to the House; and it shall not further consider the claims of the person so disqualified without further orders from the House, and no compensation shall be allowed to any claimant who shall have been ineligible at the time of the election, and whose disability shall not have been removed by an act of Congress.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted by 100 to 68—a strict party vote.

Mr. Peyser moved a resolution to secure a suitable site for the Nashville customhouse.

Mr. Maynard offered one to incorporate the Southern Express Company, both of which were referred.

The total number of bills introduced and referred under the call of States exceeded 100.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and passage of a bill providing that at any election for a member or delegate to Congress all the votes cast for any person ineligible to office under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution shall be null and void, and that the person receiving the next highest number of the votes cast, who is eligible to office, shall be the Representative. The rules were suspended, the bill introduced and made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Walker, from the Conference Committee, on the concurrent resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, reported in favor of making the committee consist of four Senators and five Representatives. The report was agreed to.

The Chairman of the Military Committee reported a bill abolishing the office of Chief of Staff of the General of the Army. He said it was the unanimous report of the committee, and had the consent of the General. The bill passed.

Mr. Logan also reported a bill providing that no retired officer of the army shall hereafter be assigned to duty of any kind or be entitled to receive other pay or allowances than is provided by law for retired officers of his grade, and that all such assignments hereafter made shall terminate within thirty days after the passage of this bill. After an explanation by Mr. Logan the bill passed.

Mr. Logan also reported a joint resolution providing that the vacancies existing in the Adjutant General's Department, at the time of the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, shall be exempted from the provisions of the act in relation to the grades of officers. After a discussion by Messrs. Logan and Garfield the resolution passed.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution to recall the concurrent resolution of adjournment now pending, as there was business before the Reconstruction Committee which ought to be acted on at the present session. The reconstruction of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, and some Legislation for Georgia, were necessary, and that it would be impossible to effect it if Congress adjourned next Friday; and moved the previous question on it.

Mr. Garfield said he hoped the previous question would be voted down, which was done by eighty-eight to twenty-two; and then, on the motion of Mr. Garfield, it was tabled without a division being had, there being only fourteen members to demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. Johnson moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution that the House in passing the Fifteenth Amendment, never intended that the Chinese or Mongolians should become voters. The motion was lost by a strict party vote.

A resolution was passed admitting duty free from any foreign country any picture, statue or work of fine art for free exhibition in the United States, and after some unimportant business the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady. Sales 2,000 bales; uplands, 28½c. Flour, $5 45@6, Whisky, 95c. Rice dull; Carolina, 9 to 12c. Coffee dull. Cuba sugar, 11⅜ to 11¾c. Molasses weak. Corn, 84 to 86c.

Dry Goods—Spring Merrimac D prints, 11c; Lancaster and Oriental, 12c; Sprague and Pacific mills, 12½c; American, 11¾c; Amoskeag, 11½; Lowell, 10c; Providence, 11¾c; Bedford, 8¾c. Fine brown sheetings, 16 to 16½c; seconds, 14 to 15¾c. Rock ville paper cambrics, 12c. Lancaster percale robes, $1 75. Delaines, 30c.

Money—Money to-day was in moderately active request, without stringency, though the rate was sharp at 7 per cent on call. Sterling dull, 8¾ to 9¾c. Bank bills were not on the market to any extent. Gold steady; it opened at 131¼, fell fo 131, advanced to 131¾, and closed at 131¼ to 131¾. The rates paid for carrying were from 1 to 7 per cent. Clearances to-day, $73,000,000. State bonds dull; old Tennessees, 65½ to 66; new do., 64¾ to 65.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 27½@28c. Sales, 3,100 bales. Receipts since Saturday, 2,390 bales Exports, 6,895 bales. Gold, 131¾. Sterling, 42¾; commercial, 41 to 41¾; New York sight, ½ premium. Flour declined; superfine, $5 75; XX, $6; XXX, $6 25. Corn firm, 78 to 79c. Bran, $1 15. Hay easier; prime, $26. Pork dull, $33 25@35 50. Bacon dull, only retail trade; shoulders 14½; sides, 17¾ to 18c. Lard firm; tierces, 18¼ 19¾c; keg, 20½ to 21¾c. Sugar better; common, 11¾ to 12¼c; prime, 14½c. Molasses better; prime, 75 to 78½c. Whisky —Western, 92½ to 97½c. Coffee dull; fair, 15 to 15¾c; prime, 17 to 17¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour, $6 25@$6 50. Sugar, 8½c higher; New Orleans, 14 to 14¾c. Molasses, 80 to 90c. Corn, 69c. Oats, 65c. Whisky, 91c. Pork held at $32. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; sides, 14½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾ to 17½c. Lard, 19c. Coffee, 22 to 26c. Wheat, $1 35@1 50. Rye, $1 40. Barley, $1 95. Cotton unchanged, 27c. Butter, 40 to 45c. Eggs, 22c. Money easier.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour, $5@5 10. Wheat, 2 to 3 lower. Corn, 66½ to 68½c. Oats, 57 to 60c. Barley, $1 90. Rye, $1 20. Whisky, 90c. Sugar, 13 to 15¾. Molasses, 80 to 90c. Bulk clear sides, 16c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 16¼ to 17½c. Lard, 18½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour, $5@6 25. Wheat, $1 09¾. Corn, 52½ to 53¾c. Oats, 52½c. Rye, $1 19½. Barley nominal. Highwines, 89c. Pork, $31. Lard, 18 to 18½c. Bulk sides, 15¾ to 16¼c; hams, 15½ to 16. Sugar, 13 to 15¾c. Molasses, $1@1 05.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Tobacco—sales 85 hhds $6@13 75. Pork, $32 25. Lard, 19. Bacon shoulders, 14¼c; sides, 17¾ to 17¾. Bulk shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 16¼ to 16¾c. Whisky, 91c. Sugar, 14@15½c. Grain unchanged. Molasses, 80 to 85c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 22.—Consols closed at 93¼. U. S. 5-20's, 83¾, and at Frankfort, 87⅞ to 87¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton closed rather more active. Sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d.

MARRIED.

PLAIN—BALLENGER—On the 16th instant, at E street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, R. K. Plain, of this city, to Miss Sue Ballenger, of Washington.

DIED.

GRINROD—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, James Henry, son of Robert and Helen Grinrod, aged 17 months.

Funeral from the residence in Waldran Block, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WILLIAMSON—The friends and acquaintances of Samuel B. Williamson, are requested to attend his funeral from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock a.m. Services by Rev. Mr. Ransom.

Hacks at Holst's and at the church.

Louisville and New Orleans papers please copy.

"Old Folks at Home."

THE Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the counting-room of Royster, Treseveant & Co., this morning, at ten o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased friend and brother, Samuel B. Williamson. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Secretary.

mar23

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS

SPRING GOODS!

SOUTHERN PALACE!

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

332 MAIN STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LINE of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Silks, Poplins, Alpaccas, Delaines, Mozambiques, Etc.,

Dress Trimmings, Notions, Etc.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Plantation Goods,

To which they invite the attention of the public. mar23

New Advertisements.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., No. 16 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS, March 22, 1869.

THE Annual Election, by the stockholders, for seven Directors, of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company,

Wednesday, March 7th, 1869.

From 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

mar23 S. P. READ, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON SAFE.

PROPOSALS for furnishing the office of the Clerk of the Law Court of Memphis with a FIRE PROOF SAFE, will be received by the undersigned, until Wednesday, the 31st of March, instant. The Safe must have a depth of 18 inches inside, and should have a height inside of 40 inches or more. Proposals should give the size and description of Safe offered, and state the cash price for the same delivered in the office, and where the same can be seen. The bids, after being examined by the undersigned, will be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners, with a recommendation for the purchase of such safe as may be satisfactory in description and price.

ALFRED MATTHIAS, Clerk Law Court of Memphis.

mar23

GROCERIES.

HARTLEY & GURLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Provisions and Country Produce,

150 DESOTO STREET,

S. E. Cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments. mar23

Attention Grocers and Produce Dealers.

CHILES & ANDERSON,

GROCERS AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

WILL make it to your interest to call at their SAMPLE Rooms, up stairs, at No. 318 Front street, where you will find fine samples of every thing in the Grocery and Produce line. Goods already in store. mar23

NOTICES.

PANOLA OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.

MEMPHIS, January 25, 1869.

MR. CHARLES LEAVITT has been a partner in the Company since the 26th of November last, and it is agreed that the firm name of COLE, CHRISTIAN & CO. shall be merged into that of

PANOLA OIL COMPANY.

J. R. CHRISTIAN remains as GENERAL DIRECTOR of the Works, and W. R. MILLER as Financial Manager and signer of checks and documents.

J. R. CHRISTIAN, W. R. MILLER, CHARLES LEAVITT, A. WOODWARD, J. R. COLE. mar21

LIME—CEMENT.

Lime, Lime—Cement, Cement.

SIX HUNDRED barrels Choice White Lime. One hundred barrels Louisville Cement. For sale low. BOLLING & CO., mar23 258 Front Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

SOUTHERN Hoop-Skirt Manufactory.

1981-2 Main st., Near Washington.

I HAVE now ready the largest assortment of the popular Jubilee skirts, comprising every fashionable style and every length and circumference. These skirts, excelling in elasticity and lightness all skirts brought from the East, are manufactured in the Southern Hoop-skirt Manufactory only, are patented, and have printed on the belts the firm name. I recommend them especially to merchants who wish to sell a first-class skirt. Special sizes made to order. Paunier buckles in every size. mar21 LOUIS LANGE.

FOR SALE.

100 Boxes 3, 5, 10 lb. caddy Lard,

50 tierces choice Leaf Lard,

100 kegs choice Leaf Lard,

In store, For sale low to the Trade.

mar19 OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

10 cask Grosse & Blackwell English Pickles,

4 cases genuine Worcestershire Sauce,

10 cask R. Yonger's Sparkling Ale,

20 bbls. and hf. bbls. Pickles in Vinegar

mar19 OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

G. W. L. CROOK, Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

The Company is located at Baltimore, Maryland.

CASH CAPITAL, all paid up.....$250,000 00

ASSETS:

	par value	mk't value
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$145,000	$155,000
Bank Stocks	25,000	30,000
Railroad Bonds	75,000	36,000
State Bonds	60,000	27,500
Annapolis water bds	5,000	6,000
	$310,000	$267,500
Market value of Stocks and Bonds as above		267,190 00
Cash on hand, in Bank, in hands of Agents

DAILY AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY, : : : : : : March 23, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

New style silk saques at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. 2

WANTED.—Copies of the AVALANCHE of the 10th and 17th of January and March 9th, to complete our files. tf

South Carolina bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

Our dress hats for gentlemen are unsurpassed. LEIDY & Co., hatters, 2w 299 Main st., opposite Square.

Beaver, cassimere, silk and all the leading styles hats are to be found in the large and well selected stock of Leidy & Co., 299 Main street, opposite the Square. 1w

RAFFLE.—The raffle for the diamond cluster pin, that was to be raffled on the 20th instant at Harry Weatherbee's, will *positively* take place on Thursday evening next, the 24th instant, at eight o'clock.

THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION.—Bishop Quintard administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of ladies and gentlemen on Sunday in St. Mary's, St. Lazarus and Calvary Churches. Among the confirmants in St. Lazarus Church in the afternoon were Miss Fanny B. Price, the talented young *tragedienne*, and Miss Viola Plunkett, a prominent member of the dramatic company at the New Memphis Theater.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. Seessel, the senior partner of the well-known firm of A. Seessel & Son, dry goods merchants, on Main street, opposite Court Square, returned to the city yesterday, after a trip to New York, looking as happy and genial as ever. Mr. Seessel has purchased a splendid stock of goods of all kinds available for the spring trade, which are daily arriving and exciting the admiration of all the fashionable ladies of the city.

The gallant Major Charley Severson, who won undying laurels in the "lost package" record-breaking case, arrived yesterday not marked "C. O. D." We congratulate our friend upon his success.

The *tastiest* assortment of boys' hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

New goods received daily at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. 2t

Ladies' apparel of every description of material beautifully cleaned and dyed at steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Large stock bleached and brown domestic, jeans, cassimeres, flannels, beautiful calicoes, dress goods. A fine stock is being rapidly disposed of by J. H. Lowenstein & Bros., Clay Building. 4t

EASTER SUNDAY.—Arrangements have been made by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company to run an extra train between Sardis and Memphis on Easter Sunday, for the accommodation of persons who wish to attend church in this city on that day. The train will leave Sardis at seven in the morning, calling at all way stations, passengers returning on the regular mail train at a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets will be sold for the round trip at one fare—good only for Sunday. The omnibuses of the City Transfer Company will be at the depot on the arrival of the train to carry passengers to the various churches.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—The fame of Dr. Lane, the celebrated chiropodist, has gone abroad throughout the city and country, and those who have been suffering for years from corns, bunions and other diseases, have, on making a single call on the clever and talented Doctor, received instant relief. Hundreds have lapped upon Dr. Lane's apartments at the Peabody Hotel, had their toes quickly scientifically and neatly operated on, and then walked forth with free and graceful step, holding up their feet to show the people, and calling down blessings on the head of the celebrated chiropodist. Let all who suffer with corns and bunions call on Dr. Lane without delay.

The "*Espanolia*," a new style hat for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

We strive to please. LEIDY & Co., hatters, 1w 299 Main st., opposite Square.

BRAKEN BROTHERS'

Grand Opening of Paris Novelties.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the non-arrival of children's garments, the opening of the latest styles of childrens' wearing apparel is postponed until Wednesday, March 24. 8t

FROM GEORGIA.—During the existence of the war an effectual stop was put to the use of fertilizers in the South, but for the past four years every thousand pounds of bone dust, phosphates and fertilizers of various kinds have found their way into the hands of the Southern people, with good, however, proving beneficial to their lands, and the sole reason is because they were manufactured *to sell* and *were not sour*. R. D. Ward & Co., seedsmen, 223 Main street, Memphis, have just received 20,000 pounds of the *pure raw* flour of bone, manufactured at Marietta, Ga. It is decidedly the best article of the kind now in use, and by far surpasses that which is manufactured by so much heat. A careful comparison of results from the use of pure raw flour of bone, with those of any other fertilizer will convince any one that the more efficient, permanent or reliable fertilizer is in use. R. D. Ward & Co. are selling it at the manufacturer's price, and we advise our country friends to give it a trial, by all means. dw

All the leading "New York" styles of hats at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Meeting Yesterday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the hall of the Chamber yesterday afternoon. The President, W. H. Cherry, Esq., presided, and Captain W. L. Trask officiated as Secretary.

The President in opening the proceedings expressed his regret that the attendance was not fuller, in view of the important matters which would be brought before the Chamber. He added, however, that there seemed to be a determination of the members to keep up the organization. He trusted that at the future meetings of the Chamber the attendance would be larger than on the present occasion, and that all would consider it their duty to take interest in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce.

SHIP CANAL.

The Secretary read a communication from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, requesting the co-operation of the Memphis Chamber in the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river below Forts Jackson and St. Phillip to the Briton Island Pass, a distance of six miles.

Mr. W. R. Moore moved that a committee of three be appointed to take such action in regard to the subject matter of the communication as they may deem proper. Carried; and

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Moore, Pickett and Trader.

BUILDING LEVEES.

Communications were also received from several Boards of Trade, requesting cooperation in petitioning Congress to build at Governmental expense the levees of the Mississippi, which were received and placed on file.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A circular was received from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis to petition Congress against repealing the fifty per cent. clause of the bankrupt law. Adopted.

NEW MEMBERS.

On motion, Mr. J. J. Powers and Black Bros. & Co. were unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

SECRETARY'S BOOKS.

Mr. W. W. Schofield, from the committee appointed to examine the books of the late Secretary, Mr. S. Ridgely, reported that he had performed that duty, and found the books correctly and well kept.

NEW HALL.

Mr. H. Don, from the committee appointed to select a new hall for the use of the Chamber, and in which the meetings could be held, asked for further time, as they considered Mr. Wm. M. Farrington's rent for the new hall, about to be built, as too high. The report was adopted.

MEMPHIS COTTON ABROAD.

Mr. John Everett said that he had an important matter to bring before the Chamber, and in doing so he might explain that when he came first to Memphis he was surprised at the various classes of cotton that passed through this city, and he thought that information relative to Memphis as a cotton market should be published abroad. Belgium, Germany and France were turning their attention to cotton spinning, and therefore he considered that they should transmit to those countries all the information they had in their possession relative to the growth of cotton in Tennessee. He then moved that an address from this Chamber, accompanied with the last yearly report, be prepared and forwarded to the following Chambers of Commerce: of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Paris, Brussels, and one or two at least of the chief cities of Germany, with a view to give the fullest information on the trade of this city and the cotton and tobacco which this district is famous, and that a committee be appointed for this purpose and report at a future meeting.

TRADE WITH SHREVEPORT.

Mr. Hays, editor of the Shreveport *News*, made some remarks relative to the trade of Shreveport, La., and said that Memphis merchants should do all in their power to secure such a trade.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Hays for his excellent remarks.

Ex-Attorney General Wallace, a member of the delegation to the Memphis and Selma Railroad, was then called on to recount the result of the mission. He stated that it took four days to reach their destination, from Memphis, but it was fully anticipated that when the completed railroad was completed, persons could leave Memphis at six o'clock in the evening, and, after a comfortable rest in a sleeping car, arrive in Selma in time for breakfast. He said that there was no less than 500 enterprising business men at the late convention, and all they wanted was to have a connecting link by railroad with the city of Memphis. After alluding to the live condition of the Selma Chamber of Commerce, he said that if a person were to walk into the Selma Chamber of Commerce he would be apt to think he had entered that of Memphis, while on the other hand if he entered that of Memphis he would be apt to imagine that he had got into that of Selma. General Wallace paid a compliment to Colonel White, President of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, for the kindness he had shown the delegation, and then passed on to the warm reception they received on reaching Selma. He alluded to the purchase of thirty miles of railroad, at present in operation, by the Memphis and Selma Railroad Company, which was to be paid for in the stock of the new company. They expected to have twelve miles more soon in successful operation. Passing on to speak of the convention, he said the people of Selma were anxious to know why the Brinkleys, the Overtons, the Lowensteins, and the Moores, had not attended the convention, and they were anxious what Memphis intended to do for the roads. He closed by referring to the amount of trade the road would bring to Memphis, and urged the citizens to give every encouragement to the new undertaking. He said that General Forrest, who was working most efficiently to build the road, was confident that they would receive at least fifty thousand bales of cotton over the road after it was built, and one hundred and fifty thousand the second year, therefore they ought to do all in their power to assist in the construction of the road. [Applause.]

MERCHANTS' TAX.

Mr. W. R. Moore offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The pitiniest dictates of reason and common sense demand the most liberal encouragement of manufacture, trade and commerce within the borders of our State; and,

WHEREAS, Our merchants, for the last four years, have persistently, but respectfully, entreated our legislative authorities to modify the odious, unparralleled and unendurable burthens imposed upon our commerce, which have been, and are now, keeping from the limits of the State untold millions of capital and myriads of industrious, enterprising laborers, who would, under a wise direction of State policy, necessarily settle amoug us; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that, in the face of our oft repeated but respectful memorials to the legislatures, asking a modification of the burthens so justly complained of, they have, instead of reducing, actually increased them, thereby entailing additional obstacles to the prosperity of the Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the merchants and manufacturers of Tennessee, do respectfully, but earnestly, protest against this palpable and gross violation of the best interests of the people, and that we pledge ourselves hereafter to support no man for office who is not in favor of expunging from the statutes this unwise and ruinous law, and enacting in its stead one in harmony with the spirit of the age, and which will enable us to keep at home the trade legitimately belonging to the State.

Resolved, That all newspapers in the State, friendly to her prosperity, be respectfully requested to urge these resolutions before their readers.

The meeting then adjourned.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN A SQUAD OF SOLDIERS AND MASKED MEN.—Saturday night, four miles east of Batesville, Panola county, Miss., several masked men were ambushed by a squad of soldiers. A fight occurred during the efforts of the former to get away, and sixty or seventy shots were fired. All escaped but a young man named Jesse Rhodes, whose mule suddenly refused to advance, and who, unlike his companions, could not summon sufficient presence of mind to dismount and take to the woods. He was captured while mounted, and has been sent to Vicksburg. It is reported to us that none of the members of the party are ex-Confederate soldiers. The affair created great excitement in the community.

The great sale of Irish linen continued at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. 2t

You can depend on one of Leidy & Co.'s best hats, 299 Main street. 1w

Georgia bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

The Allen Brothers, at the Commercial Hotel, have for sale a fine residence on Beal street. See rent column. 2t

If you want house and sign painting executed in first-class style, go to A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street.

THE GREAT HOOSHEADS DEPOT.—Just received, and for sale on consignment, one flatboat load of heads, jowls and ear corn, at No. 282 Front street. 1w

Camerdan Bros., merchant tailors, No. 280 Main street (Bethel Block), late from New York City, have on hand a good assortment of French and English spring and summer cassimeres, and guarantee they will be made up in style. 1w

A QUIET SENSATION IN A CHURCH.—The confirmation services in Calvary Church attracted a large congregation Sunday night. Several ladies and gentlemen stepped forward at the appointed time and were confirmed by Bishop Quintard, according to the conventional usages of the church. They retired, and a few moments afterward a genteel-appearing colored man, who had been prepared for the rite, presented himself in front of the altar. His presence caused a decided flutter in the pews. Ladies and gentlemen who had been leaning lazily and drowsily against the ends or backs of the cushioned seats, straightened as suddenly as though some one had fired a shot or the ceiling had abruptly introduced itself to the floor. Gypsyish little hats, sparkling with ribbons and placed jauntily on heads swimming in curls, stepped from their hiding-places; and gentlemen, who for half an hour had been studying the theology of somnolence, commenced rubbing their eyes and brushing away the tangled masses of hair that shaded their foreheads. Throughout the church whispered consultations commenced, terminating only when His Grace broke the stillness with his voice. Pointing to the candidate he said, "this person failed to receive the rite of confirmation with the others only because of a misunderstanding, for the church recognizes the rights of no one to receive benefits at God's alter before another. He then proceeded with the service, and the subject walked down one of the broad aisles followed by several hundred pairs of eyes. When the Bishop commenced speaking it was thought he designed allaying any prejudice that might exist in the minds of the congregation. But the apology, or explanation, was to soothe the colored canditate for the failure to bring him forward with the others. So the eyes opened wider and wider, and necks were elongated more and more as the drift of his remarks became apparent. Had the confirmation proceeded without any explanation or apology to either black or white, all save a few would have regarded the proceeding as a matter of course; and the little gipsyish hats and the students of somnolent theology would have darted back into their cosy resting places. But the flutter caused by the color of the candidate was changed to a genuine sensation by the color of the Bishop's remarks.

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, is a thoroughly practical house and sign painter.

George W. Baxter sells the best wood in the market. Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co., corner Main and South Court streets. 2t

Great bargains in gents' and boys' clothing, boots and shirts, shirts and furnishing goods, at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros., No. 231 Main street. First-class Harrison's cassimere suits at $15. 4t

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, 31 Madison street, have just received the most complete stock for spring and summer wear, which, for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed. Prices reasonable. 2w

A Card from Mr. Mitchell—No. 2.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: After three days' writhing under his disgrace, Mr. L. J. Dupre, editor of the *Sun*, has attempted a reply to my recent card. No wonder he find, on reading it, that he admits every charge I made in regard to the motive of his base personal attacks on me, to-wit: that he was trying to drive me out of the Mississippi River Railroad in order to get that work under the control of Colonel Sam Tate and the lessees of the Mississippi Central. So much is settled.

In regard to the personal aspects of this controversy, Dupre replies as follows:

"As for friendship for Mitchell, we never imagined the sentiment to exist or that of personal enmity. He charges us with the gratitude upon a state of facts, of mixed truth and falsehood ingeniously interwoven. We paid him fees, defined in amount by his superior officer, in installments, and the whole within three or four days. He never loaned the writer a dollar in his life, and was only asked to wait a day or two. It was his palpable interest to wait, his fees might be enlarged, and could not be lessened. If he intends to say that the writer ever borrowed a dollar from him, he speaks falsely.

"For bankruptcy the writer was greatly indebted to the peculiar humanitarianism and political philosophy of which Mitchell is a perfect exponent. Countless thousands in the South were ruined by the same cause. It so happened that ninety per cent. of our creditors were of Mitchell's sort, dwelling beyond the Ohio. They can still afford to be pleased by the losses they beget. As for the ten per cent. of creditors in this vicinity, they will be paid sooner or later."

In my former card I stated the facts correctly as to the filing of Dupre's petition in bankruptcy. He now alleges that he paid me fees "defined in amount by my superior officer." He did no such thing. My superior officer "defined" one hundred dollars as the amount of fees to be paid on filing a petition in bankruptcy. Every lawyer in town knows this. Dupre begged me to file his petition on payment of ten dollars, and to trust him for the rest, and I did so; thus making myself personally liable for his fees. When he subsequently increased his deposit to fifty dollars, I interceded with the Register in his behalf, and procured a special order limiting his entire fees to fifty dollars, which is less than one-half the usual fees in bankruptcy. If any one wishes to verify my statement, let him ask T. J. Latham, Register, or J. M. Keating, of the *Appeal*, to the latter of whom Dupre stated at the time that he was getting his discharge cheaply *through my kindness!* Dupre now says, "as to friendship for Mitchell he, (I,) never indulged the sentiment to exist." He need not have published this. His acts have sufficiently established the disgraceful fact.

But again, Dupre, (be it remembered he is publisher and editor of the *Sun*,) tries to justify himself in swearing off his debts on the plea that "ninety per cent." of them were owing to men "dwelling beyond the Ohio!" The principle involved in the *Sun*, thinks it perfectly legitimate to swindle a creditor if he only lives "beyond the Ohio!" In the very article in which Dupre thus writes himself down a pitiful repudiator of *Northern* debts, he declares that his purpose in trying to get me out of the Mississippi River Railroad in order to put that work under the control of Colonel Sam Tate and the lessees of the Mississippi Central. So much is settled.

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But will the public believe it, that Dupre (be it *remembered* he is publisher and editor of the *Sun* newspaper) in claiming that "ninety per cent." of his debts are owing to men "dwelling beyond the Ohio," is uttering an unblushing falsehood—hoping, no doubt, by showing he has cheated more Northern than Southern men out of their debts, to excite a little *Southern* sympathy and thus break his fall in this community? Here is a list of Dupre's *creditors*, as filed by him, *under oath*, in bankruptcy:

D. C. E. and Geo. Hillman, Nashville, Tenn	$1,644 54
Jas. Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,050 80
Northern Bank of Mississippi, Holly Springs, Miss	1,852 78
Thomas James (dead)	425 90
Gaylord, Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	1,140 79
A. C. Blair (dead), notice to J. T. Blair, Iuka, Miss	5,000 00
Peyton & Harbin, Memphis, Tenn	628 00
Wolcott, Smith & Co., "	80 00
Flaherty & Bro., "	80 00
Walker & Bro., "	50 00
F. E. Whitfield "	2,000 00
	$13,983 61

From this exhibit it appears that in a total indebtedness of nearly $14,000, Dupre sets down only two creditors as "dwelling beyond the Ohio," and they claiming not "90 per cent." of his whole indebtedness, but only $2,190 of the amount! Dupre surely forgot that he filed his schedule of debts with me when he made that deposit of "ten dollars." It is clear that in this matter of the "90 per cent." of *Northern* debt, Dupre has either lied in the *Sun* or perjured himself in his petition. It is not my province to find for him the soft horn of the dilemma.

The public of Memphis will bear me witness that for nearly three months I endured in silence the most infamous daily personal assaults upon me by the miserable little handbill that Dupre edits. I have now settled his account, and I dismiss the subject with one remark: What can be thought of a man so wantonly putting himself in such position toward me as to compel me to disgrace him? Is he a fool? "Fool" is no name for it. Idiot! Idiot is the word.

Respectfully,

A. S. MITCHELL.

Our hats are *legitimate* styles, and of the finest qualities. 1w LEIDY & Co., hatters

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Committee of Invitation will please meet at parlor No. 2, Peabody Hotel, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 12 m.

J. T. TREZEVANT, Chairman.

Wholesale buyers, city and country, great inducements offered in prices and terms. Call and see for yourself, the large stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions, hats and gents' furnishing goods, at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros., 231 Main street, Clay Building. It will be money to you. 4t

THE GAIETY THEATER.—There was a capital bill and a capital audience at the Gaiety Theater last evening, and everything passed off very pleasantly. All were delighted, and the new "Stara," Miss Sherman and Mr. Harry Watson, were heartily encored. Miss Nellie Howard, whose engagement is fast drawing to a close, danced a first-class jig, as usual, and was heartily applauded, while all the others came in for a fair share of plaudits. The performance closed with the ever-telling "Live Indian." Another fine bill this evening.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

The Great Interest Manifested Along the Line—Important Meeting in Union City—Stirring Appeal to the People of Dyer County.

We find the following in the Dyersburg *Gazette* of the 20th. It cannot fail to be read with interest:

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a railroad meeting, Wednesday afternoon, in Mayor's office, in Union City, a committee was appointed on resolutions, who reported that whereas,

We have official information that for the early commencing of the Mississippi River Railroad, old Shelby has added by taxation to the State fund of $10,000 to the mile, $300,000, Tipton, $200,000, Lauderdale, $150,000, and information direct from Dyer, the expression of leading points in that county, Dyersburg and Newbern, give positive assurance that Dyer will vote the tax, on the first Monday in April, of from $175,000, therefore

Resolved, That Obion awake and bestir herself and get in shape immediately, and on condition that Obion county outside the corporate limits of Union City, will vote a tax of $100,000, Union City will vote an additional amount of $50,000, which will be all required of us. To avail to the county the gift of the State of $10,000 to the mile, and the influence of the great trunk route from North to South, by bridge at Metropolis, through the counties in Western Kentucky, to Union City, hence to Newburn, Dyersburg, on Memphis and New Orleans, constituting the greatest railroad routes East or West, North or South, extending as it will from Chicago to New Orleans, and from all other great commercial points Northwest and Northeast to every important town and city in the great Southeast and Southwest.

Resolved, That Mr. Mitchell, the President of the Mississippi River Railroad, visit Union City at his earliest convenience, with assurances that his road shall not fail for want of co-operation on the part of Union City and Obion county.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in Neal's *State Gazette*, Union City *Herald* and the *Metropolis*, and other papers favorable to the success of this road.

DYERSBURG AND METROPOLIS RAILROAD.

The following letter is written by our go-ahead railroad friend, Dr. F. M. English, of Union City, and will prove decidedly interesting to the general reader. Our little "devil" says that the doctor makes a ten-strike at Dyer county when he talks about Obion:

COLONEL TOM W. NEAL—Dear Sir: My recent visit to your town and your noble neighbor, New Bern, improved me that if the Mississippi River Railroad, to pass through the counties adjoining from Memphis to the Ohio river, does not be consummated—and that very soon—the defeat will be chargeable to Obion county. And why? Simply for the reason that all the counties west of her, on the route to Memphis, have complied with the conditions upon which the success of the road is a certainty—excepting Dyer, and it is no longer mooted that she WILL VOTE the appropriation and honor geographical relationship to Lauderdale, Tipton and Shelby, and thus express her gratitude to the State in accepting the astonishing liberality in offering her, for railroad use, $10,000 to the mile. Sir, is it possible that Obion—as much if not more interested than any other county, an adopted heir to similar State favors—will seek sepulcher in putting the brake down upon the progress of the road and defeat the whole enterprise! Never! Nothing but a stupidity reprehensible and a feebleness pitiable could be pleaded in mitigation of her guilt, or inspire the hope that the future will find her possessing a citizenship to improve such an opportunity and worthy of her soil. Obion must and will equal the obligations and thus add another of the great regenerating agencies to those already enjoyed. The M. and O. and the N. and N. roads cross at Union City, her principal town. The Paducah and Selma road comes in as a continuation of the Elizabethtown and Paducah, with the Metropolis and Union City road, all centering in Obion. The most sagacious interest her with facilities to come into the foremost rank of counties in the State of Tennessee, and inside of twenty years she will enjoy the proud consciousness of having done only justly in aiding a young but rapidly growing Union City to take rank as the third city in the State, excelled only by Nashville, on the Cumberland, and Memphis on the Mississippi. This prediction is neither brave nor braggadocio.

Obion needs only a visit from President Mitchell and the moving arguments of the incalculable benefits which his road will yield to the country in passing through it, increasing the commercial and financial force of every town on the route. The road from Memphis commenced in its actual construction to Union City and hence to the Ohio at Metropolis, and then Obion is almost in the midst of the trees bridging over the Ohio. If these considerations with the ten thousand attendant agencies of advantages to the people of Obion fail to move them to action, what they ought and must do to secure them, we fear the thunders of the resurrection and fires of a burning world will, alone, be able to move them from their torpor.

I have good news from Metropolis and other points hence along that route. I feel persuaded that when the county of Dyer votes on the railroad appropriation, she will give evidence that mind has triumphed over matter and activity over stupidity. F. M. E.

Union City, March 17, 1869.

Leading styles hats, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Good eating and seed sweet potatoes for sale at No. 40 Jefferson street. 2t

Ladies' opera cloaks, plumes, lace points, etc., beautifully cleaned and dyed at the old established steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

THE "BONDS" INJUNCTION.

Argument of Colonel R. J. Morgan for the City.

The argument on the motion to modify the injunction granted on a bill filed by certain citizens against the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, to prevent the Board from issuing $500,000 bonds except for the purpose of funding the existing city debt, was resumed yesterday before Hon. W. M. Smith, Chancellor.

Colonel R. J. Morgan opened the argument on behalf of the city as follows:

The corporations of Memphis are united by the grants of their charter and the powers incident to those grants, are not mere agencies, as are private corporations, for the execution of legislative power, and are entrusted with an extended discretion. By the charter of the city of Memphis, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen have legislative power over nuisances, streets and alleys, markets, etc., possessing this power they may legislate upon those subjects, and enact laws declaring what nuisances are, and the manner of abating them, etc., a discretion which private corporations do not possess. To accomplish this end, the State of Tennessee has imparted some of its sovereignty to the municipal corporation, and to a great degree is salient as to the manner of its execution, the discretion by reason of this power is vested in the corporate authorities, and it is permitted to determine its rights and legislate to that extent.

Second. Public corporations may do indirectly what it is not authorized by a specific grant. This was the case when the Board of Mayor and Aldermen by mortgage, secured the payment of three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. This pledge of the Navy Yard grounds was made valid in the hands of the railroad. The Supreme Court sustained this mortgage. When the Board of Mayor and Aldermen were forbidden by its charter to issue bonds for building roads, the court says that the doctrine that corporations can not do indirectly what they are not authorized to do directly, while plausible, is fallacious; 9 code, 685.

Third. While these principles are recognized by the law-books, we claim that the bonds of the city can only be issued under the act of the Legislature passed December, 1866, which is the guidance being for the funding of the debt of the city. The manner of their issuance is within the discretion of the Board. The funds arising from the issuance of the bonds must be applied to the discharge of the debt, and may be done in either of these ways:

1st. By substituting the new debt at a long rate for the due debt, upon such terms as the parties may agree upon.

2d. By the sale of the bonds in the market and the purchase or payment of the debt.

3d. By a pledge of the bonds for money with which to discharge the debts.

This brings us to the discussion of the word funding; and if it embraces either of the above ideas it is sustained. Webster's definition of funding is, "A fund provided for the payment of interest, the conversion of a debt into public stocks and bonds."

Fourth. The history of the public debt of the United States and the manner of funding the same will show that the Government converted its floating debt, consisting of Treasury warrants, Quartermaster and Commissary warrants, into bonds bearing gold interest. The first bonds, in 1862, were sold at a rate of eighty-six cents in the dollar. Subsequently these outstanding debts were converted into bonds bearing gold interest when gold had reached from 150 to 250, making the interest that the United States paid to much from ten to fifteen per cent., and the value of the bonds from fifty to seventy-five cents. See American Encyclopedia of 1863.

The same process has been followed by the State of Tennessee, with this addition that Tennessee, in a number of instances, has pledged her bonds, and with the money borrowed discharged these outstanding debts. All States and corporations have pursued the same policy.

Upon a review of the history of the financial operations of all governments it will be seen that *inducements* were offered to the creditors to fund his debts, either by selling the bond for less than their par value, or by increasing the rate of interest, or by giving some additional security to the creditor. No government or corporation would have the temerity to offer a bond for thirty years at the same rate of interest as a due indebtedness with no additional security.

Fifth. There is no usury in a transaction of funding, where it is authorized by the Legislature, if the bond is sold or disposed of at less than its par value. A sovereign is not restricted to any rate of interest, and may sell for more or less than the legal rate. It can delegate the same power to a public corporation. Again, there is no law in Tennessee which forbids the *giving* of usury, the illegality is in *taking* the usury. Under the criminal law of the State, a person may be prosecuted who receives usury, but cannot be prosecuted if he gives usury. These bonds bearing upon their face the legal rate, are not void, but would be enforced by the courts.

Sixth. These complainants have no status in court. They allege that they are tax-payers, and that by reason of these additional burdens in the sale of these bonds their taxes will be increased. If this be true, their remedy is not in a Chancery Court, but by the elective franchise, or a proceeding on the part of the State against the corporation, or by resisting the tax when it is imposed.

This principle was well settled in the State of New York by the Court of Appeals. 23 N. Y., 318.

The court upon a review of all the authorities in this case settled the question. Were it otherwise the courts would be filled with all kinds of complaints by any tax-payer who supposed a wrong had been committed.

The court would not entertain a bill to enjoin a party from committing an assault or a felony or any other illegal act. There are other remedies and other tribunals for such grievances if they exist.

The legislation of the city is intrusted to a Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and its financial operations are intrusted to their management. The law will not take these powers from the Board and intrust them to the courts—they have other duties to perform. Neither will it permit any tax-payer, nor any number of them, to take this legislation from its proper place and divest it upon the courts.

At the close of Colonel Morgan's argument, the Chancellor took the case under advisement.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Court met yesterday morning and took up the calendar as published in Sunday's issue, and disposed of the following cases:

Jackson vs. Cross; judgment for plaintiff, $375 75.

Burr & Co. vs. Winn; judgment for plaintiff, $60 20.

Hunt vs. Dixon; judgment for defendant.

M. & A. of Memphis, vs. Connell; judgment for plaintiff, $50.

Same vs. Peeples; judgment for plaintiff, $50.

Same vs. Gearrin; judgment for plaintiff, $50.

La Mar vs. Gleason; judgment for plaintiff, $23.

Calendar for to-day.

1720 Whitman Bros. vs Pike, et al.

1724 Tobacco, Fire & Marine Insurance Co., vs. Kendig.

1727 Parker et al. vs. Beecher.

1767 Graham vs. Steele.

1836 Collett vs. Finney.

1772 Hill, recorder, vs. Tight master et al.

1773 Bingham vs. Carlton.

1774 Howell vs. McGrath.

1775 Tenn. State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. vs. Eakin & Co.

1776 Homes vs. Welch & Edwards.

1777 McGoughy vs. M. & L. R. R. R. Co.

1778 Hunt vs. Hart.

1779 Howell vs. Winford et al.

1780 Ransom & Holbrook vs. Bolling & Co.

1781 Selden vs. Jones Bros.

1782 Martinez & Co. vs. Taft.

1783 Miller vs. Whitemore.

1785 Atherton & Co. vs. Beadle.

1786 Stack vs. Kenzler.

1788 Meacham & Treadwell vs. Kennedy et al.

1789 Greenlaw et al. use etc., vs. Loeb Brothers.

1790 Dillahay vs. Morton.

1792 M. & A. of Memphis vs. Morrison.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* This court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

State vs. Jones; indicted for murder, continued on affidavit of defendant until next term.

State vs. Hutchman; a *nol pros* entered.

State vs. Brown; abated on suggestion of the death of defendant.

The case of State vs. Guthrie, charged with larceny, was tried and the defendant acquitted.

To-day the regular calendar for the week will be brought up, commencing with No. 1, State vs. O'Hern, indicted for larceny.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The cases set for to-day are as follows:

Cook vs. McKinney.

741 Apperson vs. Lundy.

590 McMillan vs. Carlisle.

743 Hodges vs. Bank of Memphis.

759 Watkins vs. Specht.

The following decrees were filed yesterday:

Crump vs. Brinkley; final.

Cook vs. Wood; final.

Morgan vs. Wood; final.

Bradford vs. McCombs; final.

Williams vs. Shivers; final.

Crump vs. Herndon; sale confirmed.

Watson vs. Watson; reference.

INFORMAL DECREES.

De La Rook vs. Drumgoole.

Stillman vs. Glenn.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This Court convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with the regular calendar. The following cases, viz: Barrow vs. Wade, Manning & Co. vs. same, Brinkerhauff vs. same, were continued, upon application of plaintiffs' counsel. Several other cases were also continued, the parties not being ready for trial. The case of Underwood (use, etc.,) vs. Phœnix Insurance Company, was commenced, but not concluded. To-day the trial of the above case will be resumed and decided in a short time, after which the regular calendar will be taken up, beginning with No. 1,441—Stillman vs. Bluff City Insurance Company. The mandamus case case of Passmore vs. John League will be heard to-day at 3 o'clock p.m.

Imported hats at Leidy & Co.'s. Elegant goods. 1w

New styles silk saques made to order at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. 2t

Dress hats for gentlemen—the "Fifth Avenue," "Broadway" and "D'Orsay"—at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

W. H. Carver, No. 6 Howard Row, has the best stock of Bourbon whiskey in town, and sells cheap for cash. Give him a call. Country merchants will find him a square man to deal with.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. M. Venable, the popular proprietor of the Huntsville House, is at the Peabody.

The celebrated *tragedienne*, Mrs. F. W. Lander, and party, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans.

A Request to Repeat.

MEMPHIS, March 22, 1869.

Prof. Tepe, and the Philharmonic Society of Memphis:

On behalf of the Memphis public, we most respectfully request that you will, as soon as it may suit your convenience, repeat the delightful Concert, given by you for the benefit of St. Lazarus Church on Thursday evening last, in order that we, who were present on that occasion, may again enjoy the rare musical repast so gracefully furnished by you then; and also that many, whose attendance was prevented by the inclemency of that evening, may have an opportunity of sharing our enjoyment.

Very respectfully,

J W Scales,	E Woodward,
W M Redwine,	J S Drake,
W Spot Smith,	L H Chapman,
H Cowperthwaite,	J F Smithwick,
E L Chevres,	S B Fischer,
J S Wilkins,	E J Casson,
D M Scales,	Will O Woodson,
John D Rubn,	S Mansfield,
G B Tenney,	W F S Cockrell,
Johnston & Vance,	Wm R Moore,
T C Moorehead and others.	

The sale of Irish linen continued this week at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. 2t

Our stock of hats is the largest in the city, and is excelled by none in any of the larger cities. LEIDY

DAILY AVALANCHE

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	30 @ 30½	31½@32
Gold drafts on New York	25 @ —	32½@30
Silver	25 @ —	28 @ 30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm
Exchange on N. Orleans	½@¾ dis.	—@¼ prm.
" Nashville	½@— dis.	¼ prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 60
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 00
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 09
" 1 Prussian "	99
On " 1 guilder	56
On " 1 " silver	60
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	40
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	116	
5-20's 6s, 62	118½	5-20's of '65, new 113½
5-20's 6s, 62	114½	5-20's of '67, new 113½
5-20's of '64	114½	5-20's of '68, new 113½
5-20's of '65	116½	10-40's 105

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@—	77@80
County scrip	72@—	75@78
Police scrip	90@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 60
80's "	90
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	110
160's, war of 1812	150
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	65@
" new	65@
" coupons	65@
Memphis city bonds, plain	80@81
" ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@68
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	90@—
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	80@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@49
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	60@—
" " 2d " "	50@—
" Central " 1st " "	27@—
" " " 1st " coupons	60@—
" " " 2d " bonds	40@—
" " " 2d " coupons	50@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	75@—
" " 10 per cent. bonds	85@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1869.

In sympathy with the continued dullness in cotton and the fix in which planters find themselves from the lateness of the season and the scarcity of labor, business has been very light in mercantile circles generally, and the tendency of money has been to stringency, as bankers have been obliged to ship currency to make exchange and deposits remain at a low plane, while many commission merchants are indebted to the banks for currency remitted to the country against the cotton on hand. Bankers check on the North and East at ¼@¾ premium as a rule, and prime commercial bills pass at ¼ per cent. discount to par, though one banker was offering exchange on the market at par to-day. New Orleans exchange is ½@¾ off buying and par to ¼ premium selling.

Gold is in demand and dealers buy at 131 and sell at 132. It opened in New York to-day at 131¼, was 131¾ at noon and closed quiet. On Friday it was as low as 130¾ from stringency of money and an advance to 84 for 5-20's in London. Since then a large short interest has tended to sustain prices.

In scrip there is little movement at present and rates are nominal. Dealers ask 76 to 78 for city and 75 for county. Offerings are light as the demand, and 74@75 for city and 70@72 for county express the views of dealers in buying.

Southern stocks and securities continue scarce and meet with ready sale when offered. There have been no city bonds on the market. Government securities are in good demand for investment and command sometimes a fraction over New York rates, as given below.

In the matter of Bank of Tennessee money there has been nothing new of interest, beyond a few transactions on the street and at the counter at 42@44. Most of it is held out of market in anticipation of a decision from the United States Supreme Court favorable to note holders, of which there is general confidence. The lower rates of Tennessee bonds in New York to-day were considered a favorable sign.

Our dispatches from New York continue to report money stringent at 7 per cent. on call. Railway and express shares were dull to-day, and closed with a further decline. In the gold market there were more sellers than buyers. Sterling exchange was dull at 108¾ for sixty day bills. Government securities opened dull, but closed with a firmer tone. Latest quotations by telegraph are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	65¼@66¾
Tennessee bonds, new	64 @66
Bonds of '62	116½
5-20s of '62	116½
5-20s of '64	114½
5-20s, new, of '65	113
5-20s, new, of '67	113½
5-20s, new, of '68	113½
10-40 bonds	105¾
Pacific 6s	103
Wells & Fargo Express	20¾
American Express	40¾
Adams Express	47
United States Express	54
Merchants' Union Express	14
Quicksilver	20
Canton	57
Pacific Mail	90
Western Union Telegraph	37
New York Central	194½
Erie	21¾
Hudson	136
Reading	91¾
Chicago and Alton	119
Chicago and Alton preferred	140
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	66
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	86
St. Paul	69½
St. Paul preferred	76½
Fort-Wayne	119
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Michigan Central	117½
Michigan Southern	98
Illinois Central	134
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93
Cleveland and Toledo	106½
Rock Island	103
Chicago and N. W.	89½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	92

Dry goods are tending downward. A dispatch from New York to one of our leading jobbers reports Sprague's prints, 12½@13c; Amoskeag, 11½; standards, 12¼, and standard sheetings, 16c. One of our jobbing houses offers, for cash, first class spring prints, including Sprague's, at 12½c and heavy 4-4 brown muslins at 16 to 17c, but these are below the general asking prices. We mention this fact to show that goods can be bought as cheap here as in New York.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says of freights:

The agents of the various freight lines have been cutting rates on eastward bound freight until 40c per 100 pounds on fourth class is now the ruling figure. We understand there is a movement looking toward the establishment of the old rates again on Monday.

The reports from all sections of the country, and especially from Tennessee and Virginia, regarding the growing wheat, are uniformly good. In the latter State a farmer, who has traveled from Southampton county via Richmond and Charlottesville to the base of the Blue Ridge, says he has not seen such a prospect in thirty years. The wheat on James river is as high as a "pitcher."

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*, in its review of the course of flour last week, says:

Flour tends downward steadily, evincing still more strongly, if any additional evidence in that direction were necessary, that the supply all over the world—at least in those parts of the world wherever bread is an article of diet—is larger than the demand, and consequently above the consumptive prices now ruling. England declares she has a good stock still remaining from her home harvest, and when this becomes slim that her continental neighbors are able to help her on favorable terms. The Pacific slope ships heavily of its late crop, and boasts of the splendid yield it is likely to enjoy in the summer. Everything points to an easier flour market, for with a marked redundancy of the material on hand and the brilliant prospects of the grain fields throughout our own country and those sister lands, we do not see how it is to be sustained but the market must sink gradually until the advent of harvest to a standard approaching the rates that ruled before the war. A loss, by the burning of the steamer Lamb on the Mississippi a few days since, of six thousand barrels, produced about as much effect on the market as the leakage of a drop of water from a gallon measure.

In regard to provisions it says:

Provisions have shown more life, and high as quotations are, a general upward movement is perceptible. Mess pork has advanced decidedly—say 75c to $1 per barrel—which means at this stage of the game, when a shade equates a great deal in the altitude of prices attained, great stiffness for the present and the certainty of a further steady improvement as stocks rapidly diminish through consumption. Quotations are enormously high, it should be remembered, and the scale of prices for the future will be found exceedingly difficult to mark more than slow movements. Pork and bacon at 16 to 20 cents per pound are not relatively dearer than other meats, while their necessity to planters, lumbermen, and many others of laborious professions, as well as to the requirements of the public service on shore and on sea, will draw largely on the supply. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering, and it cannot be doubted but thousands of hogs are daily swelling the stocks. Liverpool refuses to go beyond 97s 6d per barrel for pork, a rate too low to justify shipments from the United States. The grass crop in England turned out unexpectedly well, and checked the advance in Indian corn, hay and other provender. More animals were supported and fatted, and the high expectations indulged by our farmers from the drought of the summer on the other side have moderated to a sober tone.

The following summary of pork packing operations of 1868-9 is compiled from the Cincinnati *Price Current* of last week. It shows the number of hogs slaughtered, the average weight and the yield of lard, for the season, as compared with 1867-8:

	1867-8.	1868-9
Ohio	562955	544651
Illinois	1056498	806033
Indiana	321898	329056
Kentucky	157880	136428
Missouri	220911	261807
Wisconsin	146956	139094
Iowa	162044	126035
Grand totals	2779342	2677204
	2477304	
Decrease	315768	

The general average for all the States is, of hogs, 206¾ lbs, and of lard, 21¼ lbs, which compare with the three previous seasons thus:

	Hogs, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1866	220 5-10	21 1-7
1867	222 1-7	20 3-4
1868	201	21 3-4
1869	206 3-4	24 1-4

In order to arrive at the comparative crop of pork, in pounds, by multiplying the total number of hogs packed this and last season by the general averages, the results will be as follows:

1867-8, lbs		561,260,452
1868-9, lbs		512,174,322
Net decrease, lbs		49,325,100

This is equal to 244,901 hogs of the average weight of last season, or slighly over 8¾ per cent. So then we can say that the crop is 8¾ per cent. less than that of 1867-8.

With reference to the yield of lard, the result, in the aggregate, based upon the figures already given, shows the comparative yield of leaf lard, thus:

	Pounds.
1867-8	60,748,436
1868-9	60,073,652
Decrease	674,784

As already stated, the above is what is called leaf, that is, leaf and trimming, but in order to show the total yield of lard of all kinds, that is, of leaf and trimming, head and gut, six pounds per hog must be added to the yield of 1867-8, and seven pounds to that of the present season, which would show the following aggregates, comparatively:

	Pounds.
1867-8	77,506,636
1868-9	77,414,500
Not decrease	92,135

Cotton Market.

The demand has been very light for the week, and sales have been effected with difficulty, at prices ranging, for the past two days, at 26@26¼c for low middling. Holders were very anxious to realize previous to Saturday, but since that time, in view of the continued falling off in receipts at the ports and indications of a more animated movement in Liverpool, have been firmer and the feeling at the close was one of more confidence, while there was a fair demand at 26@26¼c for low middling on Eastern account, and ready sale for good cotton, of which we note a continued scarcity. Receipts at the ports for the week, 32,000 bales, against 37,000 bales last week and 60,000 bales in 1868. Receipts at the ports since September 1st, 1,742,000 bales against 1,889,000 bales, and foreign exports 956,000 bales, against 1,223,000 bales last season. The telegraphed Liverpool statement of the 19th shows a decrease of 44,000 bales in the general stock on hand and at sea, and an increase of but 1,000 bales in the proportion of American, while shipments from India are much below "bear" estimates. Ordinary and inferior cotton have been neglected and are nominal in price. In Liverpool and New York prices have scarcely varied from the quotations given at the date of our last weekly review. Sales reported to-day were 30 inferior at 21c; 6 do. at 22c; 20 do. at 22½c; 8 do. at 19c; 6 ordinary at 23c; 62 do. at 24c; 35 good ordinary at 25c; 56 and 46 low middling at 26¼c; 54 strict low middling at 26½c; 13 and 22 low middling at 26c; 48 do. at 26¼c; 36 strict middling at 28¼c; 4, 8 and 16 middling at 27c; 17 do. at 27½c; 28 do. at 27¼. We quote prices nominally as follows:

Inferior	20	@ 22
Ordinary	23	@ 24
Good ordinary	25	@ 26¾
Low middling	26	@ 26¾
Middling	27	@ 27½
Strict middling	28	@ 28½
Good middling	nominal.	

According to Easton's New York circular of the 13th the excess in the visible supply of cotton was only 45,000 bales as compared with 1868.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, March 22, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received this week	4,786
Received previously	214,691—219,524
Exported this week	4,786
Exported previously	189,696—194,482
Stock on hand	25,301

Receipts since Saturday 748 bales, and exports 2,082 bales.

Receipts for the week, 4,765 bales, and exports 4,786 bales, against 4,105 bales received, and 4,427 bales shipped last week, and 5,920 bales received and 4,611 bales shipped in 1868. Shipments South this week, 429 bales.

Our receipts for the season as compared with last season, are as follows:

	1867-8	1868-9
September	2,201	2,525
October	21,781	43,051
November	46,781	98,907
December	70,000	40,672
January	47,019	55,468
February	25,000	33,560
March 17	16,407	16,273
Total	2,379,10	2,196,36
Decrease this year, 17,974 bales.		

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 22—10:30 a.m.—Market opens firm with moderate demand. Uplands, 28¼c.

2:20 p.m.—Cotton market at a stand off between buyers and sellers apart in their views; sales up to this time to-day 500 bales; receipts so far to-day 4,000 bales.

4 p.m.—Market closed generally firmer, and some sales showing higher rates; sales to spinners 616 bales; to speculators 171; for export 1,838; contracts made for 700 bales, low middling, deliverable March, at 27¾c; 900 bales, low middling, deliverable May, at 28¼c. Ordinary, 25½c; good ordinary 26½c; low middling, 27¼c; middling, 28½c; good middling, 30c.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet with moderate demand. Estimated sales for the day, 8,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¾d.

1 p.m.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged. Sales will reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¾d.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closes more active at 12d for uplands and 12¾d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 22—4:30 p.m.—5-20's, 83¾; Erie, none.

Live Stock Market.

The Bluff City Stock Yard reports an improvement in prices for the better classes of Western beef cattle, with an almost bare market. Quotations for first-class beeves are 7¾ to 8c gross. Other classes of stock, in prices, are unchanged from last quotations. The inquiries for work oxen are increasing. Parties having stables would consult their interest by shipping or driving to the Memphis market. Agents are now actively engaged in Texas collecting cattle for the Memphis market, and a heavy trade in that character of stock is anticipated. Horses and mules in plentiful supply, and demand continues good, at former quotations. Hogs and sheep continue at former quotations. Our railroad falling northward will find it remunerative in transporting Texas cattle this spring and summer. We quote work oxen, per yoke, $75@125; cows and calves, per head, $60@75; horses and mares, $75@200; mules, $150@240; sheep, $3@6; hogs, 7@8c gross.

Phillips' Provision Exchange.

CINCINNATI, March 19, 1869.—The provision market during the most of the week has been active and large purchases have been made both consumptive and speculative for present and future delivery; and while the feeling is strong as to the future, the market closes quiet to-day, the weather seeming to have some effect on the nerves of operators. The amount of bacon out of smoke is light. The large purchases for early delivery, which includes about all that can be made, may have some influence for better or worse. The hog crop in pounds proves by Smith's report to be less short in pounds than was anticipated, say 240,000 hogs; but the total absence of stock at the beginning of the season makes the crop much shorter than in any previous year for ten years past. The South seems to have plenty of money, and our orders come mostly from that source. There is but little disposition to sell at lower prices, while buyers demand concessions on quotations. Mess pork has sold at $32 50 cash, and $33, buyer, April; but a slight concession on these prices might be had to-day. Country 50c to $1 per barrel less. Rumps are more freely offered at $26@29, as in quality. Lard has sold at 19c for city and kettled all the month, but for cash it can be had at 18¾c, with demand at ¾c less. Prime steam leaf, 18¼c; whole hog, 18c; kegs, 20c. Greases in light supply, but held firmly, at 11@16c., as in quality. Bulk meats quiet at 12¾, 14¾, 15¾ and 16¾c, loose, for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Hams 15c, loose. Bacon has been in good demand all the week at full prices, but closes quiet to-day at 14, 16, 17 and 17¾c, packed, for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams, 18¾@19¾c, as to brand; plain, 17¾@18c. Plate beef dull and drooping at $17@19. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Exports of the week were 1,118 barrels and 1,287 kegs of lard, 1,049 hogsheads, 1,229 tierces and 221 boxes of bulk bacon, 600 barrels of pork, and 191,000 pounds of loose meats. Imports 1,945 barrels of lard, 194 hogsheads and 303 tierces and 847,100 pounds bulk and bacon. Freights unchanged to all points South. Cut rates are being made on east bound, but rates are so unsettled that I can't quote them accurately. Can ship to New York and Boston at 40 and 45c, but Monday rates will be advanced on a basis of 50c to New York. Exchange on New York par.

General Market.

BRAN—Sales have been at $24@25 per ton on consignment, but the market closes dull with holders unable to realize these prices.

BACON—Inactive and unchanged. In store prices, by the cask, are as follows: Clearsides, 18 to 18¾c; shoulders, 14¾@15c; plain hams, 17@17¾c; sugar-cured hams, 19@20c.

BAGGING, ETC—Scarcely any demand and prices nominal, though considerable is still held out of market. We quote light weight Kentucky bagging, 14@15c; heavy, 22@24c; iron ties per hundred lbs, $7@7 50; machine rope, 9¼@10c; baling twine, 19@20c.

BUTTER—Choice yellow butter is scarce at 45c, but fair to good table is in good supply and dull at 35 to 40c, while common and country are nominal.

BEESWAX—Buyers in market at 33 to 35c per lb, and receipts meagre.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 50 pe bushel for choice white navy, and $2 50 to $3 for mixed.

COFFEE—Dull at 20 to 26c for common to choice Rio, and 36 to 38c in a jobbing way, for Java.

CHEESE—Little in market but very little demand.

CORN—The market has been active at 75 to 77½c for shelled on arrival, and at times bare, with 80 to 82½c realized on lots in store, and closes without change, Sales to-day were 250 sks at 76 and 220 and 283 sks at 77½c, in addition to which there was a sale of 100 sks in store at 80c. In a small way, 82½ to 85c are the store prices.

CORN MEAL—The market has been scant but closes with a better supply and moderate sales at $3 50@3 60 for choice fresh white bolted, and $3 75@3 85 for choice kiln dried on arrival. In a jobbing way in store, fresh bolted is $3 75 and kiln dried $4 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—We quote No. 400, 25c; No. 500, 21c; No. 700, 17c.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demandat oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 25 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (67 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CEMENT—Hydraulic is generally $2 75@3 per bbl in store, in a small way.

CANDLES—Sales dull at 17½ to 18½c for star 12 oz, in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

CASTOR BEANS—Buyers in market at $1 25 to 1 50 per bushel, shipping order and no receipts.

GRASS SEED—In a retail way, we quote: Clover at $11 per bushel; blue grass, $3 25; timothy, $3 25; orchard grass, $2 25; herds, $2; millet, $3. Lucerne and white clover, 75c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts have been light and sales have been made as high as 24 to 25c per dozen, but at the close there is a better supply and the market is easy at 22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts heavy and the market overstocked and flat, so it is difficult to quote. Sales to-morn have been made to distillers as low as $5@5 25, superfine at $6@6 50. Store prices are somewhat as follows: Superfine, $6@6 50; single extra, $6 75@7 25; double extra, $7 50@8; medium family to fancy brands, $8 50@12.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—Demand good and receipts light. Flint, 22c; dry salted, 20c; green salted, 11@12c; green from butchers, 9 to 10c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HAY—Good timothy in store, $1 45@$1 50 per hundred. On levee there is a fair supply and moderate sales at $26 50@$27 per ton are reported, which have been the ruling prices of the week.

HARDWARE—Jobbing prices are as follows: Nails, 10d, best brand, $5 to $5 25; common, $4 75 to $5; Hollow ware castings, ₱ lb 6c; Axes, Collins' ₱ doz, $15; do. Hunt's ₱ doz, $15. Trace chains, ₱ doz. pair, $9 to $15. Manilla rope, ₱ lb, 25c. Cotton rope, ₱ lb, 45c. Hog skin collars, ₱ doz, $10 to $12. Root hames, double trees, do., ₱ doz, $16 56. Grind stones, ₱ lb, 2c. Avery plows, each, $4 15@4 50. Bar iron, ₱ lb, 5½ to 7c.

LIME—In store prices are $1 75@2 per bbl for Utica and $2@2 25 for Cape, Alabama and other description.

LARD—Inactive and nominal. Keg 21c. In bbls and tierces, 19 to 20c.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Market quiet with jobbers prices still ranging from 70@ 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs.

NAILS—Quiet at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do, boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; strain, $1 25 to $1 50. Lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

OATS—Receipts have been excessive and the market is dull at 70 to 75c for lots on consignment.

POTATOES—Peachblows dull at $2 75@$3 per bbl in store and no sale for seed varieties. We note a sale of peachblows, on levee, at $2 60. Holders ask $3 50@4 for pinkeyes, $4 50@5 for Goodriches and $2 75@3 25 for russets. Sweet potatoes for seed, $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

PORK—Market has been dull but exhibits now a stronger feeling though still inactive. In a jobbing way, mess pork is $37 50 per bbl, in store; rump is dull at $27 @28, and jowls at 22½@25, according to quality. Dressed hogs in dull at 8c. We quote bulk meats, in store, as follows: Clearsides, 17 to 17¼c; rib sides, 15¾ to 16¼c; shoulders, 13¾ to 13¾c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens and turkeys scarce with sales of the former at 40 per dozen, reported. Geese dull at $6 50@7 50 per doz.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 @ 6 50 ₱ keg, for rifle

RICE—Quiet at 10 to 11c per lb, interiores and bbls.

SUGAR—Market quiet and more settled, with reported sales from store to country merchants at 16¾@17c for choice Demarara; 13¾c for good common Louisiana; 13c for fully fair to prime, and 16c for choice open Kettle Louisiana, and 16¾ to 17c for yellow clarified Louisiana. Hard refined was nominally 19c; and we quote refined coffee sugars as follows: A, 18@ 18¾c; B, 17¾@18c; extra C, 17@17¾c; C, 16½@17c; yellow, 16@16¾c.

SHOT—Drop, $3@3 10 per sk; buck, $3 25@3 35.

SALT—Supply abundant and we continue to quote small bbls common at $2 50@3 75, and large bbls $3 50@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75. Inside quotations represent prices at the Salt Agency to merchants.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

WHISKY—Good common fairly active. We quote high wines 22c per gallon.

The printers in the Mexican capital are organizing a Typographical Union.

One Paris artist has sold 500,000 photographs of Patti since 1866.

One of the Philadelphia papers heads its police court news "Miscellaneous Infractions of the Commandments."

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Boots, Shoes and Hats,

NO. 329 MAIN STREET,

Memphis, Tennessee.

WE are receiving the Largest Spring Stock we ever purchased.

We buy for cash, of Manufacturers only.

We can sell Goods at AS LOW PRICES as they can be had from other markets.

We solicit the trade of

MERCHANTS ONLY.

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DRY GOODS.

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DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF

NEW PRINTS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

—ALSO—

A Handsome Line of

LAWNS,

COTTONADES,

LINEN DUCKS,

DRESS GOODS.

MERCHANTS

Will Find it to their Advantage to Examine Our Stock.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

mar21

INSURANCE.

Southwestern Department.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,

1,641,907 55.

Income for 1868,

1,119,708 65.

Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,

331,000 00.

Losses by Death,

358,285 71.

Number of Policies Issued,

14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year. By a Special Act of the Legislature of January, 1868,

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by duelling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, - 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agencies of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank	99,752 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.	
Par value. $433,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	Market value. $483,2 00
62,500 00 U. S. 6s, 1867,	67,156 06
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00
58,000 00 Brooklyn city b'ds	58,470 00
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock	10,000 00
8,000 29 Alabama bonds	8,899 29
30,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,587 50
$681,500 29	727,186 74—727,188 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	293,850 00
Debt otherwise secure. Loans on Stock Bonds	52,800 00
Debt for Premiums. Agents' accounts	$ 93,807 16
Deferred Premiums	219,201 09—313,008 19
All other securities	37,747
	$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due	DONE
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	49,714 29
All other claims against the Company	20,000 00
Total, liabilities exclusive of Capital	$178,530 08
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	$10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

THOS. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company have, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept any and every service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and binding upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claims or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

In Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } ss.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN
Controller of Tennessee.

mar13

BLOODED STOCK.

THE STALLION SEASON.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

ABDALLAH,

Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.

ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Ryedik's Hambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.

The Splendid Jack,

WAKE ROBIN,

Will stand, during the season, at my farm. Fee for services, Ten Dollars.

mar21-d4w Bartlett Station.

SEEDS.

Sweet Potatatoes Just Received.

200 BARRELS,

FOR SALE LOW,

SUTTON, MANN & JOINER & CO.,

mar4 215 Fr. and 88 Front.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 BUSHELS PEELER COTTON SEED for sale low, by

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 4 Monroe street.

mar4-d4w

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE

AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artizans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the necessary pathes in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S

MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

178 Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. S. OVERTON'S

NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,

PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING

EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE

PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S

CORN AND PEA PLANTER,

PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'

BAKE OVEN

—AND—

FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for their families and for the market, each paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,

PATENTED, Oct. 29, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Cam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS BAG.

ALARM MONEY DRAWER,

PATENTED, Sept. 3, 1867.

With twenty little wooden blocks, making a Combination Lock that none can open save those to whom we may have furnished them. This Lock has One Hundred and Twenty Combinations.

UTILITY HAME FASTENER,

PATENTED, Dec. 18, 1866.

This is the only Practical Hame Fastener now in use, being Simple, Durable and Secure.

H. KELLEN'S

HAND SPINNING MACHINE,

Being Simple, Easily Worked and Fully Practical in All Respects.

PORTABLE OR HURDLE FENCE

PATENTED, July 19, 1869.

This Fence can be built at No. 2 Greater Cost than the old fence, and is Stronger in Every Particular.

HEATH & CO'S

PATENT WELL BORER.

This Instrument, which has been recently patented by J. W. Heath, of Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly the most Complete and Perfect Implement for Boring Wells, Post Holes, testing for foundations, and general subterranean exploring, that has yet been devised. Experiments with this Auger have proved that two men, with a very little experience in the use of it, can bore in ordinary earth from

75 to 150 Feet Per Day.

It will penetrate any obstructions it may meet with except the hardest rock. Recent experiments have enabled us to complete the Implements for boring in all its apportionment, including Coupling, Derrick, Windlass, etc. It is now ready for operation, and can be obtained, together with territorial rights to use the same.

The above patented articles are now on exhibition at our office, 21 Jefferson street, where State, County and United States rights on all of the same can be purchased.

JAMES A. CAMERON & CO.,
Inventors and Solicitors,
21 Jefferson street,
feb21 Memphis, Tenn.

INSURANCE.

NO EXPERIMENT!

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

The Leading Life Company

OF THE WEST.

THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Begins the year (January 1st) 1869 with

ASSETS,

3,619,670 67!

Increased over $1,000,000 during the past year, after paying losses by death ($455,430), and Dividends 1865, 1866 and 1867, and purchased Policies ($95,000), amounting in sum total to $760,326.

Total losses by death paid since organization of the Company,

$866,250!

Total Return Dividends paid since organization of the Company,

$414,209!

Policies issued during the year 1868,

4,664!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of the Company,

14,330!

Assets and Reserve Secure and Ample for all Contingencies.

Present Annual Income,

$2,500,000!

Our past success is a guarantee for the future. Long lists of reference are easily obtained, but are no real guarantee of safety and success. The cheapest Assurance is in tried and experienced Companies.

The highest per cent. of interest West, and our present annual income (over $2,500,000), will appeal largely to those desiring Assurance as an advantage with us in the future of their policies.

Examine Our Plans and Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

A STRICTLY MUTUAL COMPANY

With the additional security of a paid-up

Guarantee Capital of $100,000

Paying Its Own Dividends.

The most popular and advantageous form and favorable terms for Insurance presented. A loan or credit of one-third (if desired) of the premium given. Surplus distributed on the first of January each year, and dividends paid annually thereafter on the Contribution Plan.

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